

# ARMY

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## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLIV. NUMBER 9.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2253.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

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From the annual reports of officers in command of troops it is evident that the crime of desertion is still one of the most perplexing evils with which the Army has to deal. Various remedies have been proposed and, while each might be effective in some degree, it is a question whether all of them taken together would effect the reform desired. An increase of the soldier's pay, the adoption of a twenty-five year term of service for retirement, an improvement in the appearance of the uniform and the creation of an Army Service Corps whereby the soldier would be relieved of the distinctly non-military work now required of him—each of these measures would probably tend to promote contentment among the troops and thus minimize one of the principal causes of desertion. But that the adoption of those measures would overcome the evil altogether is beyond belief. The fact that a majority of desertions occur during the first year of enlistment shows that the remedy must be sought elsewhere than in a change in conditions prevailing in the Army. The young man who completes his first year usually accepts those conditions as they are and honorably fulfills his enlistment contract. The deserters, as a rule, are those who enter the Service with no proper conception of the solemn obligation of the oath of enlistment, who, like many civilians, look upon desertion as nothing more serious than a misdemeanor, and whose dishonorable exit from the Army is due chiefly to the fact that they entered grossly ignorant of its conditions and requirements. The whole problem, it will be seen, is largely a matter of education. The young man of proper age for enlistment should have learned the meaning and force of an oath as a part of his rudimentary education. He should have learned the lessons of honesty, obedience and respect for authority. These things must be taught to him in civil life, and his fidelity to them should be the measure of his fitness for military service. The Army is not designed as a reformatory or as a primary school. It needs men who can enter its ranks solidly grounded in the essentials of good citizenship and possessed of the qualities that will command the sincere respect of his military superiors. What has been said suffices to show wherein our civilian institutions of learning can contribute directly to the betterment of the Army and help to relieve it from the costly and demoralizing evil of desertion. An admirable expression on this subject comes from the Chicago Post. "The deserter," says that progressive journal, "is the product of civil life, not of Army or Navy life, and if it is the intention to cure the evil the work must be done in the schools. It has been the civil custom in the past to shrug the shoulders and to lift the eyebrows when speaking of the enlisted men of the twin Services. Small wonder is it that boys hold the Service lightly and their oath of service just as lightly. The civilian who can get his hard drink or his soft at pleasure declares that the soldier must not be allowed to drink a glass of beer in the post exchange. He goes outside and takes the rotten (used advisedly) whiskey that the saloonkeeper at the garrison gate sells to him, and after a bit he gets riotous, and then the smug civilian talks of the curse of the Service. The Regular, the Lord love him, is willing to fight at the drop of the hat for his countrymen, including those who do their best to make life miserable for him. He is a forgiving fellow because he is a brave fellow."

Speaking of the detailing of eight captains of the line of the Army as majors of Philippine Scouts and fifteen first lieutenants of the line as captains of scouts, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, reports that while the appointment of captains as majors has proved satisfactory, and while the lieutenants detailed as captains are excellent men, keen and interested in their profession, many of them have no intention of holding these details for more than a few years, and naturally cannot have the interest in their companies that the Scout lieutenants have who organized and have commanded them, in some cases, for over three years. It

is, however, recommended that these fifteen captains be retained. It is much more important with native troops than with American to have three officers with a company, and deducting officers on leave and sick report, the average number of officers per company at present is less than two. It would not be fair to assign first lieutenants of the line as captains to all the companies, as many of the Scout first lieutenants have organized and commanded their companies since they were quartermaster's employees in 1899, and have done most excellent service. The latter is also true of a number of the first lieutenants who have shorter service. If the bill, now pending in Congress, providing for the appointment of first lieutenants of Scouts to the grade of captain does not become a law, General Wood recommends that some of the detailed captains from the line be retained, the number to be left to the discretion of the division commander. This because it is not believed that there are fifty lieutenants of Scouts at present whom it is desirable to promote to the grade of captain. It is believed that Scout officers should be required to pass an examination for promotion—physically, morally, and professionally.

While the loss of the French submarine Lutin will naturally cause a demand for greater care in the construction, equipment and navigation of vessels of that type, it is worth while pointing out that such an accident could hardly happen to an American submarine. This, it is confidently believed, will be demonstrated in forthcoming trials under the rules for testing sub-surface and submarine boats recommended by a board of Navy officers, approved by the Navy Department and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 13. Those rules prescribe conditions which, if complied with, will show that American submarines can eject their water ballast at a much lower depth than can be done with a vessel like the Lutin, and that they can carry a far greater reserve of compressed air. The results of tests hitherto made with American submarines have been kept secret in considerable degree, but it is stated that they have shown that such vessels can eject their water ballast at a depth of 250 feet, whereas the Lutin was lost in water which is said to be only 180 feet deep. Another advantage of the American submarine is that it is fitted with emergency devices which can be set for any given depth and which prevent the vessel from sinking beyond that depth except at the will of the commanding officer. It is a fact which speaks well for the merits of our submarines that in the hundreds of dives which have been made with them there has never been an accident attended with a fatal result. It is stated that in one case an American submarine was recently raised by her crew from a depth of thirty fathoms—the depth at which the French boat became disabled and her crew was lost.

One of the revenges of time appears in the announcement that in the new French Cabinet the post of Minister of War has been awarded to General Picquart, who was virtually expelled from the army because of his steadfast devotion to the cause of Captain Dreyfus, who was degraded and exiled to Devil's Island on perjured testimony accusing him of selling French military secrets to a foreign power. The vindication of Dreyfus and his promotion to the grade of major led immediately to the vindication of Colonel Picquart and his advancement to the grade of brigadier general, and to that honor has now been added the distinction of appointment to the lofty post of Minister of War. In that office he will be in authority over those who were responsible for the cruel injustice which he suffered in connection with the Dreyfus affair, but his patience, self-control and tact during that terrible ordeal all preclude the idea that he will seek reprisals among those who wronged him. Such a course, it is pointed out, might not only play directly into the hands of his enemies by enabling them to pose as victims of official persecution against which he himself has fought so valiantly, but would almost inevitably prove harmful to the military interests of France.

Another foreign military event of the week which possesses a more somber interest was the retirement, on Oct. 23, of Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, of the British army, one of the officers whose careers suffered eclipse in the Boer War. General Buller had served with distinction in China, Ashantee, in the wars with the Zulus and the Kaffirs, as well as in the Boer War of 1881. He had also performed distinguished service in Egypt and the Soudan. In 1899 he was placed in command of the British forces in South Africa and was subsequently designated general officer to direct operations in Natal. It was confidently predicted that in his last campaign in South Africa General Buller would accomplish a brilliant climax for his long and dashing military career, but instead he was recalled as a failure. He had many defenders, but he never regained his lost prestige. He did, as a matter of fact, succeed in relieving the besieged town of Ladysmith, but in that enterprise he suffered enormous losses on the Tugela river and did not accomplish his purpose until after the Boers had been compelled to retreat in order to escape the invading army from the west. How far General Buller's loss in professional reputation in the Boer War was due to uncontrollable circumstances and how far to lack of military capacity is to this day a debated question among military experts.

American teachers employed in the schools in the Philippines are encountering a peculiar difficulty which is at once amusing and perplexing. It appears that the young Filipinos have been so aroused by the rash promise

of Philippine independence held out to them by native as well as American agitators that they do not consider it necessary to continue the study of the English language any longer, and therefore play truant whenever they feel like it. Some of these youngsters, when called upon to explain their truancy, reply that independence is coming in a year or two, that when it comes they will have no need of English, and that consequently the time they spend in school under American teachers is wasted. The dissemination of the belief that Philippine independence is at hand has already, it is said, resulted in a marked decline in school attendance in several provinces, and the opinion is expressed that if that belief continues to spread the usefulness of the school system established in the islands by the American authorities will be seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed. To what extent the responsibility for this state of affairs rests upon the American sentimentalists who have encouraged the Filipinos to hope for immediate independence, we shall not venture to say, but it is the deliberate judgment of painstaking observers that but for the premature and ill-considered utterances of those busy-bodies this grave peril to educational interests in the islands would never have arisen.

When the subject of paying claims for Confederate horses was first introduced in Congress a few years ago it was expected that the needed amount would not be more than \$100,000, which would satisfy 700 of the claims, if there were that many in existence. The claims are from Confederate officers and soldiers who were returning home after Lee's surrender. They were molested by federal troops who did not know of their immunity, specially granted, and so suffered the loss of the animals. A rough estimate made some time ago did not show that more than 500 officers and men who had served in the Confederate army could, by any possibility, have suffered such a loss at the end of the war, but the claims have kept coming in with the required affidavits, and there has been nothing to do but pay them. Congress has appropriated \$300,000 in all, in three separate instalments. More than two thousand such bills have already been filed against the Government. The time limit of filing the claims has expired, but there are those in the War Department, the New York Tribune says, who believe that the period will be extended and that the claims will continue to be presented.

The changes in the President's Cabinet which will follow the forthcoming retirement of Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and William H. Moody, Attorney General, were officially announced at the White House on Oct. 23. They are as follows: Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, of New York; Postmaster General, George Von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts; Attorney General, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland; Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf, of California; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar S. Straus, of New York. At the time the official announcement was made it was said informally at the White House that Attorney General Moody would retire on Jan. 1, 1907, and Secretary Shaw on March 4, 1907. When Mr. Bonaparte entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy it was the understanding that he would become Attorney General if a vacancy occurred in that office. Mr. Metcalf's tendencies always have been toward the Navy Department. He is said to have had his choice of succeeding Mr. Bonaparte or remaining in his present berth, and chose the former.

The recommendation of the Inspector General of the Army that the office of Chief of Cavalry be created corresponding in principle with the offices of Chief of Artillery and Chief of Ordnance, is supported on various grounds, one being that it would probably help to settle the difficulty now encountered in obtaining horses suitable for military service at reasonable prices. It is held in some quarters that the contract system of purchasing public animals should be abolished and remount service established. Attention is called to the fact that there has been a steady increase in the cost of horses under contract, and that it would be cheaper, as an initial step toward an economical method of getting good animals, to encourage the raising of horses of the kind wanted and develop a regular market for Cavalry and Artillery animals. It is hoped by this means to induce farmers to go into the business, and to obtain these horses directly from their owners without the intervention of middlemen.

Estimates received at the Navy Department of the effect of the new law placing restrictions upon recruiting officers so they may not accept applicants without positive written proof that such candidates are twenty-one years old show that the inference with recruiting amounts to a thirty per cent. loss of men who would be regarded as eligible under the old conditions. This requirement of law was fastened upon the naval system at the last session of Congress as the result of the criticism of the Navy Department for having accepted recruits who were under twenty-one years of age. In most cases it is apparent that a man has attained his majority, but even in such instances the recruiting officer must not depend upon appearances; he must get the documentary evidence, and in many cases this is impossible. The loss to the Navy in its enlisted force is serious, and it is probable that the department next year will seek a remedy.

Surg. Corbin J. Decker, U.S.N., in the course of an article on the effects of climatic extremes on battleship personnel, which appears in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, contends that a battleship should spend its first six months of commission in home waters with a temperate climate. After that, he adds, it should not be sent on long cruises until the men are thoroughly familiar with all their duties and accustomed to ship diet and routine. A battleship, Dr. Decker continues, should never be kept more than four or six weeks continuously in the tropics in time of peace, and on the other hand extremely cold latitudes should be avoided as far as possible. These measures, it is pointed out, are necessary in order that the suffering resulting from climatic extremes may be minimized and the depression of nerve force due to ship life avoided as fully as it can be. Dr. Decker also criticises the diet lists of the Navy, so far as consideration for climatic conditions is concerned, and says he is advised that they were made up by a board on which the medical service was not represented. "As to diet," he declares, "no attention is paid to climatic conditions. Pork and beans are given as often in Cuban waters as when near Boston. As a matter of fact the subject of diet is a very important one and I can only urge that it be given official consideration. That such consideration is necessary may be believed when I state that no fresh fruit or eggs are allowed in the ration. Also the ration of milk is one ounce per day of the condensed article. A ration with such omissions surely needs investigation. A great improvement could be made in the manner of serving and preparing foods by increasing the galley capacity and the number of qualified cooks as well as the table service and place for eating. The sailor man is no doubt peculiar and requires special study. For instance, he refuses to drink cocoa on the ground that it constipates. He balks at any sausage, especially Frankfurters, and shows disgust by calling them 'dog.' He is very averse to stale or heavy bread and 'cries bitterly' at the sight of hard tack. He objects strenuously to butterine, which he often gets despite the closest scrutiny of the purchasing paymasters. Veal is all bad because it is 'hob' and pork is never free from trichiniae. Still the majority of them eat and grow fat, serve their time and seldom re-enlist."

Lieut. Bowers Davis, 6th U.S. Inf., contends that what Army athletics seem to lack most at present is a uniform system under which each enlisted man will receive training identical to that given to all the others, and he believes that much good would be accomplished by adopting the system now in vogue among the troops in the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, which is as follows: The companies in each battalion first compete against each other. The winning company in each battalion then competes with the winning companies from the other battalions of the regiment. Finally, the winning companies of the regiments compete in a department track meet. "Competition," Lieutenant Davis goes on to say, in an excellent article on athletics which appears in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "is, perhaps, one factor that the soldier lacks more than does the average civilian. If enlisted men knew that they would be given a chance to compete with others, and that by perfecting their drill each day on the drill ground they stand that much better chance to become the best drilled company in the battalion, then in the regiment, and finally in the department, and that if they secured that excellence it would be known to others, it stands to reason that they would take more interest in their drill than they now do. By introducing competition in military as well as in athletic events, in time the one will become a part of the other. A soldier is supposed to be a good physical specimen and there is no reason why he should not become a well-trained athlete. Some have said that the athlete will not stand the strain of long marches and campaigning as well as will the man who has never had an athletic training; but, if you look at your men at the end of a long day's march, you will find that your baseball players, your boxers, your men who are good on field days are not among the stragglers nor among those most fagged out. A man whose muscles are hard will get into condition quicker and last longer than will his softer neighboring file."

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., Director of the School of Cavalry, at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan., in a report to the commandant of that institution, explains that the course in equitation and horse training during the last year has been devoted to training the horse and rider, and to the use of the aides—to horse training and to equitation proper, rather than to bareback drill. In this instruction advantage was taken of the fact that many of the officers were then going through a course of equitation and horse training under Captain Short, and it was endeavored to keep pace in the troops with Captain Short's classes. The double rein was used, the watering bridle being improvised into a bridle. The course is described in General Order 17, School of Cavalry, 1905. The results were most satisfying. At the end of the four months' course a competitive drill was held, and a great improvement in the carriage and control of the horses and in the horsemanship of the men was manifest to all. In view of the results obtained, Colonel Parker recommends that this system be continued, and particularly that during the winter, troop officers who are not student officers be given an opportunity for daily instruction in equitation under Captain Short or his as-

sistant in order that the instruction in equitation of the men may be conducted on scientific principles, and in the same manner as that adopted in the student officers' classes. This will bring the Cavalry School in touch with the School of Equitation, and ensure the training of the command by scientific methods also that additional riding hall accommodation, sufficient for one hour's drill, per troop per day, be provided.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., who recently returned from Cuba, and whose knowledge of the Cubans entitles his opinions to special consideration, is not unduly sanguine as to the future of the island republic. "I hope for the best," he is quoted as saying in an interview published in the Boston Transcript, "but I am not so cock-sure about things as some people seem to be who don't know the Cubans so well as I do. The work of disarmament is completed. We took about 3,000 guns from the Cubans, getting about half the insurgents had. The fact that many of them took their arms home with them is not important, compared to the fact that their bands are dispersed and sent home. The stories that they had plenty of good modern arms are untrue; they were mostly old ones from the last war." Concerning the report that he was regarded by the Cubans as a deserter from their army of independence, General Funston says: "The soldiers in the field don't think me a deserter; that comes from the civilian crowd around Palma. When I was with Garcia's army my health broke down completely; I had an abscess and other troubles, and had to leave the island. Garcia granted permission to return to the States, and I applied to these civil authorities for leave to go on a small boat they controlled. They refused it, not because it was I who applied, but because they were opposed to Garcia. So I told 'em I'd go through the Spanish lines, and I did, but I ran into the arms of a Spanish patrol and was captured. They'd have shot me, and I palmed myself off as a deserter to save myself. How the real Cuban fighting men feel toward me was shown by the banquet they gave me, said to be one of the finest ever given there."

In a symposium on the treatment of burns which appears in the New York Medical Journal, the Navy is represented by Dr. George R. Plummer, who contributes the following: "Any kind of oil or unguent is bad for a wound, but it must be used at first for the relief afforded as the wound is caused by a burn. Carron oil, the old standby, relieves the pain, but does not prevent suppuration, so the lime wafer has been dropped and an ounce of borax or boric acid to the pint of linseed oil substituted. As colored oils are unsightly, liquid petroleum is now used, and works beautifully. In engine rooms and in the tropics the amount of dressings is quite an item, on account of the heat, so I use plain gauze, opened out, and gauze bandages. In my practice burns are frequent and extensive, and I make it a point to have ready a burn treating outfit. It consists of several pint bottles of a mixture of liquid petrolatum and boric acid (one ounce to a pint), which have been boiled, bottles and all, and several five-yard rolls of plain gauze and gauze bandages. No attempt is made to clean the man up; cold dust, etc., is ignored. The clothing is removed the easiest way, cut off if necessary, and the burned area soaked with the petrolatum mixture, covered with the spread out and bunched-up gauze, and held in place with gauze bandages in such a way as to best afford comfort and soak up the serum. In three or four days the dressings are removed, blisters pricked, and a fresh dressing, like the first, applied. This is repeated every few days for two weeks, when just an ordinary granulating surface remains, which should be treated by warm douches of an iodine solution, 1:1,000, and dry dressings."

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General of the Army, in his annual report from which we quoted at some length last week, recommends that Congress be urged to make provision whereby certain payments may be made to militia officers without requiring them to give bonds as is done in the case of officers of the Army. He points out that in encampment and field instruction of the organized militia it is found necessary to issue them travel rations. This involves the payment of coffee money, and under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury the payment of this small amount of money can not be made to militia officers (as under similar circumstances it would be made to officers of the regular establishment and to officers of the militia themselves the instant they were called into the service of the United States) for the purchase of liquid coffee for the men without exacting a bond. Where bonds are required it entails an expense and hardship upon the militia officers who have to furnish them, and involves a laborious and difficult feature of administration. Hundreds of bonds would have to be furnished—in fact, practically every captain of a company would have to file one. All these, together with the signature cards, must come to the War Department for scrutiny and approval, and then go to the Treasury Department for final action.

In a certain sense, Lieut. Robert B. Calvert, 24th U.S. Inf., who was shot and killed in the Philippines last week by a non-commissioned officer of his company, was evidently a victim of the unreasoning sentimentalism which forced the abolition of the Army canteen. The reports of the affair state that the shooting was done by a sergeant in a fit of insanity resulting from the excessively

use of bino, a native intoxicant which is described by medical officers of the Army as one of the most pernicious, alcoholic decoctions of which they have any knowledge. Since the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges was done away with by law many of the troops stationed in the Philippines have become frequenters of the vile resorts which have sprung up in the neighborhood of nearly every military reservation. In most of those places a bottle of beer costs twenty-five cents, but for half that sum a soldier can obtain enough liquor of native distillation to intoxicate him. His meager pay precludes the purchase of beer, and consequently he drinks bino with the result that, in many cases, he lands in the guard house. Expert opinion is unanimously agreed that the native liquors of the Philippines are more ruinous to the user, physically, mentally and morally, than any other known intoxicants, and we believe that careful investigation would show that a large proportion, if not an actual majority, of the soldiers who are brought back from the Philippines as insane patients owe their condition to the use of those beverages. Every victim of those pernicious decoctions is a living reproach to the inconsiderate agitators who induced Congress to abolish the Army canteen.

Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., made a statement concerning the Army canteen before the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore on Oct. 23, which is earnestly commended to those whose influence brought about the enactment of the present law prohibiting the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges. General Bird, while reading a report on religious work in the Army and Navy, was interrupted by a question as to the use of liquor in those organizations, to which he replied with much feeling: "I am opposed to drinking in every form, but my observation would indicate that the canteen as an attachment to the Army furnishes a better method of influencing against intoxication than the unrestricted drinking which must obtain in places conducted by private interests in the vicinity of Army posts. The abolition of the canteen has meant a loss of many thousands of dollars in the amount of money saved by the enlisted men."

With the view, apparently, of meeting recent press attacks on the "starving of the navy," the British Admiralty has issued a circular which announces that a distinct fleet will be constituted from the reserve ships, to be called the home fleet, under the supreme command of a flag officer, with the status of commander-in-chief and headquarters at Sheerness. This fleet will in every respect be organized with the view of enhancing its value as a fighting force. It will make frequent cruises, and battle maneuvers will be held. The circular adds that the Admiralty will, from time to time, arrange the strength of the nucleus crews on a sliding scale, so that the vessels first required in war will have the largest complements. The distribution of ships between the Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic and reserve fleets will be altered to permit of the organization of this home fleet. The circular states that no ships will be paid off, no men will be sent to barracks or instructional schools, and no alteration will be made in the proportion of officers and men serving afloat. It does not indicate what ships will constitute the home fleet, and merely says that interchanges will be made whenever they conduce to fighting efficiency. It concludes by saying that the changes will be carried out gradually.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., reports an encouraging increase of interest in signaling among the National Guard organizations of the various States, and expresses regret that it has not been possible to comply with requests from those bodies for the detail of detachments of the Signal Corps of the Army to serve in their encampments. At present there are National Guard signal corps organizations with commissioned officers and enlisted men in the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, the Territory of Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia. A detachment under a non-commissioned officer has also been organized in the Territory of Arizona.

In sending his subscription a captain of the Corps of Engineers says: "In renewing I always like to recall the feature which during the preceding year has demonstrated that the JOURNAL is not only the welcome news-bringer, but also the fearless champion of the interests of the Army. The past year puts you on record as the defender of a poor private soldier whom some would punish for doing his simple duty. If private subscriptions are desired or necessary I can be counted on to contribute my mite if it will help Grafton out of his difficulty."

A novel plan to enlist recruits for the apprentice branch of the U.S. Navy has been adopted by Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, superintendent of the naval training system for apprentices at the stations on Coasters' Harbor Island, Norfolk, and San Francisco. A special postal card bearing pictures of apprentices at various drills will be printed and circulated. It is thought that this method will advertise the apprentice system widely and will be of vast assistance in the enlargement of this branch of the Service.

## NAVY PERSONNEL AND PROMOTION.

Under the above caption Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., naval attaché to the American Embassy in Paris, publishes an article in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute which is of special importance because of its broad and thorough treatment of the urgent questions now under consideration by the Board on Navy Personnel, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, is the head. Commander Smith's paper is an amplification of an article dealing with the same general subject which he published in the North American Review for September, 1902, a review of which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time, and it presents a discussion of the vital needs of the commissioned service of the Navy which, in breadth, clearness and logical deduction has never been surpassed. Commander Smith approaches his subject by submitting three fundamental principles, namely: First, that in any given list of officers, including all the grades, the numbers in the various grades should bear a certain fixed ratio to each other. Second, that the duties of the various grades cannot be performed efficiently unless there is some recognized relation between the age and experience of the officers and the duty to be performed. Third—and this Commander Smith regards as first in importance—that the total personnel should be proportional to the total shipping.

In elucidating these principles Commander Smith points out that the object in maintaining a fixed ratio between the numbers in the various grades is to insure uniformity in employment. If the Navy is short, all the grades will be equally short; if it is at full strength, all the grades will be at full strength, and employment will be uniform. Fixed numbers in the grades are logical only when the total number is fixed. If the total number is varying rapidly, fixed numbers are entirely illogical. In support of the second principle it is pointed out that for all the upper grades experience is a prime requisite, and experience comes with length of service. The duties of any grade are best performed by an officer whose training and experience have been sufficient, and whose age is suited to the mental and physical exactions of the required duties. Total length of service is evidently the best criterion for determining these qualifications. An age criterion is not logical unless an absolutely fixed age is established for entrance to the Naval Academy, as for example, exactly sixteen years, which is clearly not practicable. As for the principle that the total personnel should be proportional to the total shipping, Commander Smith explains that there are various ways of establishing such a proportion. One would be to compute the complement of officers and men for each ship built and building, and allow a certain number more for shore stations and reliefs. The total would be the proper strength of the personnel for the time being. As this number would vary to some extent from year to year, and it would be impossible to secure legislative authority for small changes, nothing would be done until the situation became exaggerated. This is practically the present method. A far simpler method, and one far more satisfactory, is to establish a permanent relation between the officers and men and the total tons of shipping. In a large service, with ships of certain recognized types, and with certain recognized shore duties to perform, this relation once established would hold good for indefinite periods. Very material changes in the amount of shipping would then entail corresponding changes in the personnel, but if the relation were suitably established, the changes would not produce the least complication in the duties. The only chance of complication would be in case the changes in the total amount of shipping were so sudden that the personnel could not be regulated fast enough to meet them. But this condition need not be feared. If the shipping were reduced, the appointments to the Naval Academy could be reduced in proportion, and the condition would in time pass away. Under the opposite supposition of a sudden increase, the midshipmen can always be increased faster than the ships can be built; provided always that the increase in the appointments is made in time. If in the ten years from 1903 to 1913, the short-sightedness of the previous twenty years can be corrected after this fashion, nobody doubts that it will be perfectly easy to allow for any possible increase of shipping by authorizing ships and personnel together.

As to the ratio which the numbers in the various grades should bear to each other, Commander Smith quotes various authorities, including the Bureau of Navigation, the Navy General Board and Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., all of whose projects have heretofore been discussed in these columns, and analyzes their estimates with great care. He says of them:

Were it only a question of securing a proper ratio for the satisfactory performance of duties of the different grades, the estimates referred to would be satisfactory. The question, however, is closely related to the length of service in the grades. The number in any grade is always the product of the number of classes in the grade by the average strength of the classes. Instead of classes it is better to speak of precedence dates. Officers gain and lose numbers in various ways, which sometimes takes them out of their own classes, but in such cases they change their precedence dates. The precedence dates on the list are of necessity always perfectly consecutive. If promotion were normal all through the Navy list, the number of precedence dates in a grade would accurately represent the length of service in the grade. If promotion is abnormal, that is rapid at one time and slow at another, the number of precedence dates in a grade will not represent the length of service in the grade. This is in itself the strongest argument for promotion by length of service. Such a system makes promotion perfectly normal, that is, each precedence date goes up one date in rank each year; and this is not the case in any other system. It will always be possible to make a reasonable adjustment between the ratios in the grades and the length of service in the grades; for after once determining the ratio of commanding officers, there is a certain flexibility at the margin of the other grades, as for instance between lieutenant and lieutenant junior grade, where the duties will blend, within limits.

Commander Smith deals in detail with the question of length of service requisite to promotion and proposes a plan of retirement along the lines indicated in his former article. The most interesting feature of his present paper, however, is that which relates to the proportion of personnel to ships. He submits that the proper proportion should be three officers per 1,000 tons of shipping, and to adjust it on that basis he proposes a law containing the following provisions:

The Navy Personnel shall be based on the serviceable tonnage. As soon as possible after the beginning of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be ascertained by the Board on Construction of the Navy Department the total displacement tonnage of the serviceable shipping built, and the shipping building and authorized, on the first day of the current fiscal year. Such total figure, approved by the Secretary, shall be transmitted to Congress with the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall form the basis for the determination of the Personnel for said ensuing year.

The limit of the enlisted Personnel shall be determined on

the basis of sixty men for every thousand tons of shipping as above established. The Secretary shall indicate in his estimates the actual numbers that will be required for the year in question, not to exceed the limit as above. These numbers shall be distributed in such ratings as the Secretary may determine with the approval of the President. The active line of the Navy, including the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, shall comprise three officers and midshipmen for every one thousand tons of shipping as above established.

The Medical Corps (Pay Corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, naval constructors, civil engineers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, warrant machinists, pharmacists, electricians, mates), shall comprise . . . officers for every one thousand tons of shipping as above established.

The active line of the Navy shall consist of one admiral of the Navy (becomes extinct with present incumbent) and of a suitable number of vice-admirals, rear admirals, captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns and midshipmen. Of the total strength of the line, one per cent. shall be flag officers, four per cent. shall be captains, five per cent. shall be commanders, thirteen per cent. shall be lieutenant commanders, thirty per cent. shall be lieutenants, twelve per cent. shall be lieutenants (junior grade), approximately thirteen per cent. shall be ensigns, and approximately twenty-two per cent. shall be midshipmen. In calculating the above percentage, fractions shall be neglected and the adjustment made in the grades of ensign and midshipmen.

The course at the Naval Academy shall be four years, and midshipmen on graduation shall be commissioned ensigns. Ensigns shall serve as such not less than two years, after which they may be promoted to fill a vacancy. They shall be promoted in any event after seven years' total service. Lieutenants (junior grade) may be promoted at any time to fill a vacancy and shall be promoted after nineteen years' total service. Lieutenant commanders may be promoted at any time to fill a vacancy and shall be promoted after twenty-five years' total service. Commanders may be promoted at any time to fill a vacancy, and shall be promoted after thirty years' total service. Captains may be promoted at any time to fill a vacancy and shall be promoted after thirty-nine years' total service.

It is impossible, in the limited space of this review, to deal with Commander Smith's valuable paper as fully as it deserves. It is one of the most comprehensive studies of the subject of personnel and promotion that has ever been written, and we do not doubt that it will prove exceedingly helpful to the board now considering that subject. The paper will justly command the thoughtful attention of every officer of the Navy and should contribute materially toward a correct solution of the most perplexing problem which now confronts the Service.

## REPORT OF COMMANDANT, U.S.M.C.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C., devotes much space in his annual report to a schedule of estimates for improvements in the quarters for officers and men at the various posts of the Marine Corps, the quarters at present being seriously inadequate. He calls attention to the fact that all the public buildings of the Marine Corps, including those recently constructed, can be replaced by new buildings which will cost more than \$1,500,000. This seems conclusive evidence of the economy hitherto exercised and the necessity which now exists for the construction of quarters absolutely necessary to house the officers and men now authorized by Congress.

With regard to recruiting, General Elliott states that the contingency of an abnormal number of discharges due to the fact that the four-year term of enlistment expired concurrently with the five-year terms continued until March 2 of this year, but notwithstanding this fact, the strength of the Marine Corps has steadily increased, although the gains have, necessarily, been small. During the fiscal year July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, there were enlisted in the Corps approximately 5,500 men, a net gain during that period of 1,200 men, and under the present system it is believed that the Corps will shortly be recruited to its full strength. The high physical, mental, and moral standard which is endeavored to be maintained, coupled with the inadequate appropriation, as well as the great demand for labor of all kinds throughout the country, make it very difficult to secure a large number of men who can meet the requirements. Under the present improved methods, however, and at the present rate of recruiting, it is confidently believed that the Marine Corps will be recruited to its full strength before the end of the present calendar year.

General Elliott also invites attention to the necessity for an increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps. He points out that the reasons for an increase as set forth in his last annual report obtain at the present time with greater force, as no increase of numbers was granted by the last Congress, while the demands for both officers and men are daily on the increase. Unless prompt action is taken in this matter by Congress during its coming session the commandant will be unable to carry out the directions of the Secretary of the Navy with regard to details, both ashore and afloat, and the efficiency of the Corps will suffer materially. General Elliott urgently recommends for the Department's consideration the increases for which estimates are submitted, as he believes that there is no question of greater importance to the future efficiency of the Corps. General Elliott believes that the rank of major general should be given to the commandant of the Marine Corps, holding that it is appropriate and proper for an officer who is by law and regulations made responsible for the discipline and efficiency of 278 officers and 8,771 enlisted men.

Another recommendation by General Elliott is that legislation be obtained to establish a school for the instruction of cooks for the Marine Corps. He states that it is his purpose next year, in view of the kind offer of the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army, to send to the Army school of instruction for cooks certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps, in order that at least the chief cooks at the principal stations of the Corps shall be graduates of such school; also for the purpose of selecting one enlisted man, especially adapted for the purpose, to receive instruction in order that he may subsequently, should Congress enact the necessary legislation to provide a school for cooks in the Marine Corps, act as general instructor at said school.

It is recommended that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, be amended so as to authorize all of the assistant adjutants and inspectors of the Marine Corps to administer oaths. Also that legislation be secured by which the marines serving with the legation guard at Peking, China, may be credited with double time for such service in the same manner as is given for service in the Philippine Islands.

Kynochs Limited, the well-known Birmingham manufacturers of ammunition and explosives have announced that they are tired of awaiting legislation establishing the metric system in Great Britain and that they have decided to be the first great British firm to adopt that system. Officials of the Decimal Association in England say that British manufacturers are losing millions annually in

their dealings with countries using the metric system by not adopting it. A renewed attempt will be made at the coming session of Parliament to pass a bill for the compulsory adoption of the system.

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AS HEROES.

That the soldier and sailor in modern fiction are losing their long maintained status as heroes is obvious to the reader of novels. For a long time, over a hundred years of the productive period of fiction, the soldier had it nearly all his own way, defeating the vicar and curate, in English romances particularly, with comparative ease. The naval officer had his innings too, and if he didn't hold his place for an equal time, there was that in his origin which rendered his creation more difficult. An author, to write stories with naval heroes, had in the first place to be a sailor himself. Very few men have had the inclination who also had the experience at sea as naval officers, to equip them to write romances with ocean heroes. Possibly the actualities of sea life left nothing for the imagination, or took away the faculty of its exercise.

James Fenimore Cooper, easily first of romantic story tellers of the sea, as of the land, had an experience on the sea, but a somewhat limited one. Cooper entered the merchant service as sailor before the mast September, 1806, and after sixteen months' experience on the sea received a midshipman's commission, Jan. 1, 1808. He also served for a time on Lake Ontario, and became familiar there with the details of ship building. He also saw other sea service before he resigned in 1811. It is only necessary to recall that in no book of the sea that he wrote are any of his personal experiences presented with relation to characters. His best naval story, "The Two Admirals," rests in a foreign service, and though he drew largely upon the geography of the sea, as Long Island Sound, the tides of Hell Gate, the currents of Sandy Hook, his stories all belong to a period when he was not on the sea at all. Indeed most of his sea tales, like the "Red Rover," "The Pilot," "Eve Eiffingham" and "Home-ward Bound," deal with affairs of the merchant marine; or the "Water Witch," with scenes and people he never witnessed in his naval days.

And yet the Navy has great reason to be proud of Cooper as its literary product. It is true he emulated Scott, but Scott found his subjects ready and pliant to his hand. Cooper went into the primeval woods and created in the realm of fancy the undying characters of romance, and built his splendid scenes out of Nature's material found in the forest and on the prairies. His work has therefore the especial quality of being absolutely creative. His sea stories partook in a small measure of the same spirit. The Navy of the New Republic was founded by the country's merchant seamen, and he pictures it in the transition stage with graphic force and fidelity to truth. Still, he did not make heroes out of naval officers. He used them casually, and as the utility men in his narrative dramas.

Capt. Frederick Marryatt is always the captain in fiction, and was the naval commander in fact. He not only wrote of the sea, but he wrote while at sea. "Midshipman Easy," "Peter Simple" and "Frank Mildmay, Naval Officer," are admittedly autobiographical in part, but they were written in his cabin aboard ship. Not unlike, they took color and atmosphere and have the breath of the brine in them by reason of this. They are also contemporaneous in period with his own service. After he left the Navy he wrote others, into which men-of-war are introduced, but not of his own date or period. "Snarleyow," "Percival Keene," and "Ratlin the Reefer" and "Poor Jack" are among these. Although the latter is suspected of being his first book because of signs of the prentice hand, it was not published until after "Peter Simple" and "Midshipman Easy" had rendered his place in literature secure.

The first novelist of naval life was Tobias Smollett, and in "Roderick Random," "The Regicide" and "Sir Humphrey Clinker," the British tar makes his first appearance in fiction. He set the model upon which nearly all naval stories of classical value at least, have since been written. His heroes are whimsical and eccentric, and while their deeds are recorded on shore for the most part, he was himself sailor enough to depict them faithfully. He served in the Royal Navy as a surgeon, attached on his one deep water cruise to the frigate Cumberland. To him the Royal Navy, as to Cooper the American Navy, may touch its hat. His epitaph written to go over the grave of that splendid old sea dog, Sir Hauser Trunnon, shows how intimate his relations were with the navy of that day, and with what pathos and effect he could use the language of the sea.

Here lies Founeder in a Fathom and a Half  
The Shell of . . .  
Hauser Trunnon, Esq.  
Formerly a Commander in His Majesty's Service  
Who broached to Sept. V. in the year of our Lord, 1735.

He kept his guns always loaded, His  
Tackle Ready manned and never  
Showed his poop to the enemy  
Except when he took him in Tow.  
His match being burned out, his shot expended,  
and his upper works decayed he struck his flag to Death's  
Superior Weight and Metal.  
Nevertheless he will be weighed again on the last day.  
His timbers refitted his rigging repaired and fire one  
Grand Broadside that shall make his  
Enemy the Devil strike  
in turn.

We have in American letters only one book distinctive of naval life that is old enough for classic place apart from Cooper's. It is Herman Melville's "White Jacket," in which the brilliant author, having gathered the materials for his greatest stories of the South Seas, "Oomoo," "Mardi," and "Typee," ships in the old Constitution at Callao to come home. He tells a real sailor's story, but it is just a transcript of a seaman's life, and does not rise, nor fall, to the level of a romance.

Other novelists have written of the sea, and incidentally of the Navy. Clark Russell, Frank Bullen, Charles Reade, and Cupples in "The Green Hand, or Short Yarn," and Michael Scott, who wrote "Tom Cringle's Log" and the "Cruise of the Midge," but none of these are exclusively Navy stories. So, too, did Victor Hugo in "Ninety-Three," who tells a naval story with the freedom of a poet and the inexactness of a landsman.

These are about all the classic naval stories, unless we embrace in the list those books in the favorite field of English fiction which tell of Drake, Hawkins, Grenville, Frobisher and Raleigh; all freebooters, all great fighters and discoverers, and fecund sources for fiction mongers. Charles Kingsley in "Westward Ho" has told the best story of this kind, but no sailor can read it without wondering how such seamen as he sends to sea ever sailed a ship at all.

When we come to regard the novel with the military

hero, no list that would embrace them all could be readily compiled. First among them are those of Charles Lever, of which, indeed, there are only four, although he is spoken of commonly as being the teller of soldier tales. They are "Charles O'Malley," "Harry Lorrequer," "Tom Burke of Ours" and "Jack Hinton, Guardsman." They are redeemed from otherwise inexcusable faults by their romping, reckless humor. Thackeray wrote a travesty of them in his sketches which he calls "Harry Rollicker," which in treatment and in title hit them off precisely.

Then much more prolific was James Grant, 1822-1887, who wrote over fifty novels and aimed to have written one with a hero from every regiment in the Royal service. He did not complete his task, but he came within measuring distance of it. G. P. R. James invaded the same field, so also did Scott, who for the most part drew his soldier heroes from the medieval period of history. Captain Waverly is his one soldier of comparative modern times, and a greater miff of a hero never wore a soldier's uniform. He is honest and brave, but stupid, self-optimised and ignorant. He has all the elemental virtues of a soldier but none of the qualities of a cultivated gentleman. "Waverly" is regarded by many of Scott's readers as his best novel, and few will quarrel with the selection that puts it in the front rank. But the excellence of the book does not depend upon the deeds nor the character of the hero.

Following Waverly came George Alfred Lawrence, who depicted the drawing-room soldier. "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," "Barren Honors" and "Maurice Deering" are among his novels that in the sixties and seventies had great popularity. These fellows swaggering at five o'clock teas and making rapid love, married their heroines at the end, but never in our recollection did they go to war. Ouida took the same type, only she, with a woman's fondness for blood, sent her heroes to battle. Bertie Cecil, Granville de Vigne, Colonel Sabertasche, are among her heroes great long-flanked fellows who fought in battle's red line with even great insolence than they flirled at balls.

Dickens has but three soldiers outside of the bodies of soldiers he assembles in "The Tale of Two Cities." They are George the Trooper; Baget, the father of Quebec and Malta; and Phil the soldier. They are in "Bleak House." The plot of the story turns upon the disappearance of one soldier, Captain Howden, but only his grave is ever seen in the book.

About the time this was written, the historical fictionists had their innings, Bulwer Lytton at their head. Their imagination ran riot through the past. Heroes of Judea, of the Crusades, of Roman wars and of the Christian Era were marshalled in awful array. But it was a free field for fancy, and in it invention, not to say discovery, was, in the character and qualities of the soldier, the salient feature. Single-handed, heroes fought armies and vanquished them. Blood flowed in rivers. Bodies of the slain rose as breastworks about these doughty champions. Flaubert's "Salambo" is an illustration. In later days, indicating that the fashion still lives, "Quo Vadis" furnishes another instance. When it is told that women are the principal readers of this blood-hued romance, it is possible to understand the Roman Vestals who turned down their thumbs to the Gladiator to slay.

The French soldier in fiction has always been a freak. The four leading characters of romantic military French fiction are Dumas's D'Artagnan, Porthos, Athos and Aramis—in the Guardsman series. They are just four cowboys shooting up the town of Paris. Nevertheless, while they are impossible people they are always at the cross roads of human interest, and there is a glamor about them whose attractiveness few will deny.

Best among the pictures of soldiers are those that Thackeray drew. Who with martial ardor in his breast has ever read "Henry Esmond" without feeling it burst into flame? The loyal, simple, brave, modest, manly, truthful, Christian soldier. Or in Vanity Fair of Dobbins, more human but scarcely less chivalric, or Major Jo O'Dowd, or Capt. Rawdon Crawley, perhaps the best picture of the average soldier in fiction, or the foolish, high-spirited George Osborn, who can read of them without recognizing the truth and artistic finish of the portraiture? There is one other English novel by its leading living exponent: "The Trumpet Major," by Thomas Hardy, whose hero is soldier and such a one as we would like to meet again, but probably never will.

Since these came Kipling, with echoes of the barrack room and canteen. More faithful perhaps than preceding pictures of military life, but brutal in frankness, and back of him are the easily forgotten thousand who have written of both sailor and soldier, and gone their way.

In our own time we have Richard Harding Davis. If he selected his soldier heroes from Southern republics, or from Greece, or distant and vague lands, he takes the author's privilege of gathering his characters where the writer is better acquainted with them than his readers. In "Captain Macklin" we have the story of a "found" cadet from West Point, who develops fine soldierly qualities in a Central American revolution, the best field in the world for the adventurer in patriotism and romance. But he is not the sort of soldier, except for the incidents of his career, that furnishes a model to be adopted. He rounds up his history in a marriage that is so romantically conventional that we wonder that he is a soldier at all.

Capt. Charles King has written soldier novels that are readable and interesting. "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith," and "The Deserter," are among these. It is generally observable that as a writer of fiction in either service gains rank, he deals more with the rank and file in these romances. Admiral David D. Porter started his with a commodore for a hero. He wrote another with a lieutenant in the same place, and ended up with "Allan Dale," a hybrid between a pirate and a patriot, but in a literary as in a technical sense, very common seaman. Charles King started his stories with a colonel for the central figure and worked down through all the gradations of rank to private and recruit by the similar stages that raised him to the rank of general.

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under conditions that exist where Pulajanism is found the Constabulary has certain advantages which increase the efficiency of field columns. I think that Army officers of broader intelligence are all recognizing what I just stated; there are exceptions, of course, among officers whose services are limited to garrisons where they have no opportunity of doing field work or of knowing what the insular police really is. Moreover, whatever success may be effected by the Constabulary in these islands must be credited largely to the account of the Regular Army, which has been charged from the earliest days with its organization and administration."

Capt. George H. McMaster, 24th U.S. Inf., made a report to the War Department in regard to the engagement at Tabontabon, in which he said: "My troops co-operated with the Philippines Constabulary under Major H. P. Nevill. The column, consisting of Major Nevill, fifty Constabulary, and myself with twenty-six enlisted men of Co. E, 24th Inf., and one Hospital Corps private, left Burauen at 7:45 a.m. for Tabontabon, it appearing probable that the Pulajanes would be in this neighborhood, as the forces thrown into Tolosa and Dulag by Colonel Borden, 24th Inf., had prevented them from entering these towns."

Captain McMaster describes the entry of the combined forces into Tabontabon, a body of Pulajanes being discovered and attacked. Continuing, he says: "Major Nevill took advantage of a slight rise between the stream and the town and formed the troops in a circle, in single rank, kneeling, elbow to elbow. He was none too soon, for the column whose rear the advance guard had fired into had crossed the stream by parallel form and fell upon this circle just as Lieutenant Williams's company of Constabulary was closing the circle."

Three separate rushes were made upon this circle, the Pulajanes showing fanatical bravery, the dead lying in every direction, a number being within twenty-five yards. As the advance guard drew near the circle, a party attempted to charge it from the left, but the magazine fire soon made them swerve into a ravine near the stream.

"By noon the Pulajanes had all withdrawn; they numbered 500 and lost probably in killed and wounded, from 10 to 150. The actual count, after a limited search of the thick brush, was forty-nine killed and three wounded, the latter being carefully looked after. On July 23 the teniente reported that up to that time he had buried fifty-five, one of them being Mariano Narja, the chief second in command. Two Springfield carbines, two belts with Springfield ammunition, and two crude guns, were taken.

"Our casualties were: First sergeant, Cebu Constabulary, left lower leg, gunshot wound, slight, and three privates. Constabulary, with the cargadores, who were either killed in fight or murdered afterwards, they losing three Springfield carbines. In two cases the wood-work of the Krag rifles was smashed, in one case the barrel being badly bent. This is mentioned as an illustration of the tendency of the American soldier to use the rifle as he was trained in youth to use the baseball bat.

"This suggests the question as to the wisdom of making a soldier carry a bayonet recommended in tropical countries because of its bolo features, recommended formerly because of its entrenching tool features, and recommended recently, and it is thought erroneously, because of its Japanese features, whereas it is respectfully represented that this thrusting features alone should be considered, and this permits length and lightness, as shown by the old fluted bayonet.

"For service in these islands this little engagement and the operations preceding it and following seem to indicate that the Regulars and Constabulary each supplies to the other what the other lacks; and no one who saw the cool and masterful action of Major Nevill in this engagement, and who knew how he has been managing the very difficult situation, but will congratulate the Philippines Constabulary upon possessing such an officer."

Reporting from Tacloban, Leyte, July 28, 1906, Wallace C. Taylor, of the Constabulary, Director, 3d District, said: "I have the honor to render the following report on the recent Pulajane uprising in Leyte . . . As conditions continued to grow worse, the military had been called upon to aid the civil authorities, and on the morning of the day following the fight just described one platoon of Captain McMaster's company of the 24th Infantry, under his command, arrived at Burauen; the other, under command of Lieutenant Silcox, arrived in Tabontabon. The people of Burauen rendered Major Nevill every assistance. On the 22d at six p.m. Major Nevill, with fifty Constabulary, and Captain McMaster, with his entire company, arrived in Tabontabon. The Pulajanes were reported to have left San Vicente with the intention of attacking Burauen. Major Nevill and Captain McMaster returned immediately to Burauen in hopes of heading them off, arriving there at three o'clock the following morning. This caused the Pulajanes to go in the direction of Dulag. A detachment of the 24th Infantry from Tacloban arrived in Dulag in time to deter the Pulajanes from attacking that place, and they proceeded in the direction of Tolosa on the night of the 23d. Captain Jones, with a small detachment of Constabulary and a detachment of the 24th Infantry, arrived in Tolosa in time to prevent an attack there. Major Nevill and Captain McMaster left the morning of the 24th for Tabontabon. This column consisted of Major Nevill, Lieutenant Jeancon and Williams, and Sub-inspector Yasay, with fifty Constabulary, and Captain McMaster with twenty-six men of Co. E, 24th Inf. Felipe Tamayo, the outlaw who recently surrendered, was in charge of a detachment of bolomen acting as scouts and spies.

"Upon arrival at the river near Tabontabon, Tamayo reported the presence of Pulajanes in that barrio, and Captain McMaster pushed ahead with six of his men and four Constabulary. Major Nevill and the main column closing up as rapidly as possible. After crossing the river Major Nevill observed that the Pulajanes were doubling back on both banks. He thereupon rallied the main body. The rally was scarcely completed when the two flanking columns of Pulajanes united in the rear and charged in a body. The action was severe, the Pulajanes making three distinct charges; however, they were unable to withstand the fire, although some fell dead within a few feet of the rally.

All this time Captain McMaster with his small detachment was about twenty-five yards distant, fighting off the Pulajanes and endeavoring to fall back on the main body. His little party was at one time in a critical situation, it being necessary to use clubbed guns.

"The engagement lasted about one-half hour, and at its close forty-nine dead Pulajanes were found on the field; five or six wounded were found in the brush nearby; six dead Pulajanes have been found since the action; and reports are continually coming in of many more wounded presenting themselves in various towns.

"Two Springfield carbines, one Winchester shotgun, and two old guns were captured from the Pulajanes. The casualties in the Government forces were one first sergeant of Constabulary, wounded in the leg; three en-

listed Constabulary killed and their carbines lost. The three Constabulary who were killed were in charge of cargadores and, finding themselves unable to join the rally, endeavored to return to Burauen and were killed on the way.

"The good judgment, ability and gallantry displayed by Major Harvey P. Nevill in promptly preparing for and resisting this attack are worthy of the highest commendation. If the awarding of the Medal for Valor is not to be confined to cases of individual acts of bravery or reckless daring, it is recommended that an award be made to Major Nevill in this instance in recognition of the masterful manner in which he conducted the action which in itself necessitated the display of valor to an unusual degree.

"The bold dash of Captain McMaster of Co. E, of the 24th Infantry, and the stand made with only ten men, was a heroic exhibition of superb courage. The broken gunstocks and the Pulajane dead who lay on all sides were grim evidence of the desperate, determined fight made by this intrepid officer. He is deserving of the highest recognition possible for gallant soldiers to receive.

"The junior officers of Constabulary, the enlisted men of the 24th Infantry, and the enlisted men of the Constabulary, are highly commended by their commanding officers."

#### THE GRAFTON CASE.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 13, 1906.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with deep interest your article concerning the case of soldier Grafton, of the 12th Infantry, now under sentence of imprisonment for twelve years and one day, said case being on its second appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Having resided in Porto Rico from 1898 to 1901 and since 1901 here in the Philippines, and having served in an official capacity in both countries during a considerable portion of each period, it so happens that very few civilians have had an opportunity equal to mine for appreciating the difficulties which have surrounded officers and enlisted men in the performance of their duties. In spite of a few excesses—which have been grossly exaggerated by a certain group of American theorists, most of whom never were in these islands—the magnificent work of our Army as a whole has caused me to take more pride in my American citizenship since 1898 than I ever did before.

You unknowingly erred in your statement as to the details of the Grafton conviction in our local Supreme Court. At the time of the first argument there was a vacancy in the court and only six justices were sitting. The three Filipinos voted for conviction and the three Americans—Johnson, Carson and Willard—were for acquittal. There could be no decision. The case stood over until the end of 1905, when the vacancy was filled by the arrival from the States of the newly appointed justice. A re-argument was ordered, most of which I heard, as I had taken a keen interest in the case, although in no sense employed as counsel. A few months later a decision was reached by the narrow vote of four to three, the new justice writing the opinion, which was signed by himself and the three Filipino justices. The other three American justices, whose names I have given, all dissented. These gentlemen, by the way, had been in the Philippines for years and were presumably very familiar with local laws and conditions. The new justice, who cast the decisive vote, was a new arrival and has never yet visited any point in the Philippines ten miles distant from Manila.

You really ought to correct the statement in your article that one Filipino justice voted for the acquittal of Grafton, for such was not the fact. Your article indicates that the court consists of four Filipinos and three Americans. The President may yield to the pressure constantly brought to bear upon him and so arrange the court later, but thankful we are that he has not done so yet. There have never been more than three Filipinos members of this court, and there are only three to-day. For at least twenty-five years it will be imprudent to change the present status. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I desire to state that I cast no reflection upon the personal integrity of the native members of the court. They doubtless decide cases exactly as they believe the law requires. But after eight years' constant association with lawyers whose training was had under the old Spanish system, I have never found one with a full and precise comprehension of what an Anglo-Saxon understands by vested rights and other fundamentals of our national constitution.

Grafton I do not know personally, but I know his old colonel, now Brigadier General Bubb, and when that distinguished and able man certifies that Grafton was acting within the limits of his duties as a soldier, that part of the American people who are still sane may safely sympathize with the convicted man.

As an instance of what we are coming to out here by the constant boasting of the natives into high office and consequent ousting of Americans, let me cite the case of a Filipino student named Cabiling, who killed his American teacher, a very worthy man, Mr. Allen, in a schoolhouse down in the island of Leyte. He was tried before the Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, one of the very ablest lawyers who ever came to these islands and who has an enviable reputation in the United States as a law writer. Judge Lobingier's masterly review of the case showed a case of assassination, the element of premeditation being clearly present, and imposed a life sentence, at the same time remarking that only the comparative youth of the murderer saved him from being hung.

The former Attorney General, Hon. L. R. Wilfley, was lately promoted to be judge of the new important American court in China. His successor is a Filipino. The first important act of this man was to file a brief in the Supreme Court asking that the young assassin be held guilty only of homicide and sentenced to six years in prison. The colossal conceit of this man, who, in the name of the United States of America assumes to overrule a decision of a scholarly jurist like Judge Lobingier, and to anticipate a decision of our local Supreme Court, would be something at which to jeer were it not a most serious matter. Sooner or later it will be realized that our nation cannot withdraw from these islands even if it be so desired. Furthermore, the policy of coddling the few Filipinos who wear shoes while ignoring the barefoot peasant class, coupled with the constant disregard of the wishes of the permanent American residents in these islands, will create embarrassments in the years to come which may prove much more serious than those now existent.

I enclose my check for \$25 on New York to assist in the defense of soldier Grafton before the Supreme Court at Washington, and I wish I could afford to give more. But it is a long distance from here to my old home in New Hampshire and I yearn to return.

ARTHUR F. ODIN.

#### REGULARS AND CONSTABULARY AGAINST PULAJANES.

An Army officer who has made a close study of the Philippine Constabulary sends two official reports relating to the engagement near Tabontabon in the island of Leyte on July 24, in which the Constabulary took part, and says: "The reports show the harmonious relations that exist between the Regulars and the Constabulary engaged in the field work there. There ought to be no friction at any time between these two forces, one of which is purely federal and the other insular. No one has appeared, so far as I know, to suggest that a Filipino soldier in the general case is as good as an American one; but for the jungle work and for obtaining information

An interesting case came before the War Department this week in a request made by the Prosecuting Attorney of Erie county, Ohio, that an enlisted man in the Army, now undergoing trial by court-martial for desertion, be turned over to the civil authorities for trial for burglary committed during the period of his desertion. The War Department has very properly declined to surrender the man to the civil authorities, preferring first to mete out the punishment allotted for his desertion. In acting on this case Judge Advocate General Davis said: "In the case in reference the soldier is undergoing trial by a general court-martial under a charge of desertion; the prosecution having been instituted before the application of the prosecuting attorney of Erie county, Ohio, was received; so that, under the rule of comity which governs civil and military tribunals, the military prosecution should be carried on to the end, including the execution of any sentence that may be imposed by the court-martial." This is one of the cases where the civil courts in the beginning put off on the military authorities an acknowledged criminal. It appears from the man's record prior to his enlistment, which has recently been unearthed, that he was arraigned before a civil court on serious charges involving theft and that the judge released him on his promise that he would immediately enlist in the Army. Had this fact been known the man would not, of course, have been accepted by the recruiting officer, but he did enlist and later deserted and committed burglary. He is now being tried for his desertion and if the civil authorities in Ohio want him to answer for the charge of burglary they will have to wait until after he has received his punishment from the military authorities.

Major Samuel Reber, General Staff, U.S.A., and Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., were passengers in the balloon Centaur which took part in the race from Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 22. L'Orient outsailed the Centaur by about three hours and a half, finally landing in the little mountainous town of Jamaica, in Windham county, Vt., fifty-seven miles from the start. The Centaur came down in Bennington, Vt., thirty miles from Pittsfield. Both Major Reber and Captain Chandler were greatly pleased with the race. They obtained valuable data which will be presented in reports to the War Department. They took special notice of the methods of the starting and landing, the ground, with records of height, temperature, etc. They believe the balloon will be of great service to the Army in actual warfare. Major Reber in speaking of the trip is quoted as follows: "The trip was a delightful excursion devoid of any striking incident. The greatest height registered was 6,800 feet and highest temperature which was encountered at the greatest height above the earth was 79 Fahrenheit. The lowest temperature was 50 degrees, registered on the earth at Bennington. The panoramic view of the country, brightly colored by autumn foliage, was beautiful beyond description. I wonder that people do not take more to balloon trips than do, as the danger of accident is much less than that encountered in traveling by automobiles."

Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, 6th U.S. Cav., has arrived home from Paris, and in speaking of his recent victory in the balloon race there, said to a reporter of the Herald: "I had a very good balloon. There was not a better appearing one at the Tuilleries Gardens the day of the race. Another and very important factor that contributed to winning the race was my aide, Major Henry B. Hershey, of the Wellman polar expedition. It was fortunate I took him, for his assistance was invaluable. Perfectly cool, of good judgment, he inspired me with confidence right from the start. In addition, he is connected with the Weather Bureau in the United States and knew a great deal of value about the air currents, strata, etc., all of which contributed to my success. We started out straight west from Paris, then turned to the southwest, struck the Channel and crossed in a direction west of north. That was our direction during the morning in England, but as we finally had to yield to the hot sun and go up, where the direction was east of north, we were unable to get up to Scotland, as we hoped. I started to let the balloon come down from the maximum altitude of 3,000 meters at two p.m., intending to get an equilibrium for the night near the ground, but a change in direction of the wind and the configuration of the coast near Whitby necessitated our landing at twelve minutes past three p.m., as we were at that time heading straight for the sea."

At the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians, Lake Mohonk, N.Y., last week, in referring to the Philippines, Dr. Lyman Abbott said he gloried in what had been done in the Philippines by the statesmanship of McKinley, the guns of Dewey and the administration of Taft. He arraigned the U.S. Senate for stifling the Philippine tariff reduction bill. Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, U.S.N., who for two years was commandant at Cavite, spoke of conditions in the Philippines. The Filipinos, he said, will work if they are paid fair wages. Of the 2,500 persons employed at the navy yard while he was in command there 2,000 were Filipinos. He commented on the reluctance of American women to associate with Filipino women. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., formerly commanding at Samoa, said the great need of the people there is medical missions. Dr. William Elliot Griffis, of Ithaca, also spoke. He gave high praise to the Japanese. Among other business transacted a memorial was cabled, on Oct. 18, to the Brussels Conference, calling for co-operation of Christian nations by treaties against intoxicants and opium traffic among uncivilized nations.

Speaking of the case of Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who, as stated in these columns last week, has been honorably acquitted by a civil court in Manila of charges of misappropriating funds belonging to the civil government of the Philippines, the Cheyenne Tribune says: "A great deal of prominence was given by newspapers to the recent charges against Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, who is now in the Philippines, and comparatively little prominence to his acquittal. The correction or acquittal rarely ever catches up with a charge of this kind, especially when the yellow journals can paint in bristling red ink 'The Graft of Another Government Official.' Capt. and Mrs. Fredendall are well known here and have considerable property interests in Cheyenne, therefore the glaring charges made against the Captain and printed in

all Cheyenne and Denver papers created quite a stir. The Tribune is pleased to give equal prominence to Captain Fredendall's acquittal in a court of the First Instance which a Washington despatch says, 'has the reputation of being particularly severe against Americans coming before it for trial!'

Information was received by the War Department on Oct. 22 that Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., who disappeared more than two months ago, when his regiment was encamped at Mount Gretna, Pa., had surrendered to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Lakes. The military authorities have been looking for this young officer since he so mysteriously disappeared nearly three months ago, but the only thing heard from him after his disappearance until he surrendered was a letter received by his commanding officer in which he declared that it was his intention to commit suicide. General Carter has put Lieutenant Hamilton under arrest and sent him to Fort Sheridan, Ill., awaiting final instructions from the War Department. It is understood that the young man will be tried by court-martial on serious charges involving absence without leave and being short in his accounts. Had he remained away from military authority a short time longer he would have been dropped from the rolls as a deserter, as the three months of absence without leave necessary to make an officer a deserter had nearly expired.

The question of whether the pay of soldiers belonging to the 25th Infantry guilty of injuring private property in Brownsville, Texas, can be withheld from them to pay the damages, was decided this week by the Acting Secretary of War. The decision is based on an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who stated that the executive remedy applicable is found in the 54th Article of War, which he quotes. General Davis then said: "If a complaint was lodged with the officer in command of the troops at Fort Brown, Texas, at the time of the occurrence, it was his duty to give effect to the requirements of the article; failing in this, the burden is on him to show why resort should not be had to the disciplinary measures which are prescribed in the last clause of the article. It is recommended that the officer commanding at Fort Brown be called upon to explain why a resort was not had to the procedure prescribed in the 54th Article of War when the incident occurred."

The Army football management at West Point has been nearly swamped by the deluge of applications for seats for West Point's games against Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Judging from the number of tickets asked for, many do not realize the limited number of seats at command and the inroads made upon this meagre supply by the graduates and undergraduates of the institutions whose teams are to meet the Army eleven. It will be necessary to give out many admission tickets, which do not entitle the holders to seats. The treasurer of the Army Athletic Association has charge of these tickets and their distribution, and on the day of a game tickets will be found in his charge at a small stand in the rear of the middle of the grand stand after 1:45 p.m.; previous to that at the Athletic office in the basement of Memorial Hall.

Before the battleship divisions of the Atlantic Fleet go south this winter Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief, will transfer his flag from the Maine to the new battleship Connecticut. The Navy Department has been notified by Rear Admiral Evans, who was in Washington this week, that he will make this change. The Department, in response to a request from a member of Congress from Connecticut, has decided to permit the Connecticut, when she leaves New York after being commissioned, to make a trip on Long Island Sound, visiting Bridgeport and other Connecticut cities. Capt. William Swift, commanding the Connecticut, has been in Washington this week in consultation with Rear Adm. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has received a letter from a resident of Louisiana suggesting that the United States should force "all the toughs, bootleg desperadoes and bad characters generally" into a war with "some vicious nation" in order that the undesirable elements referred to might be killed off. Secretary Bonaparte, in replying, said that as the correspondent did not give his plan in detail he was unable to give an opinion as to its merits, but he called attention to the fact that it had been the experience in war that the percentage of desirable citizens killed was larger than the percentage of bad characters removed by the casualties of an armed conflict.

The Bureau of Navigation has directed the board of officers which conducted the recent trial of the California on the Pacific coast also to conduct the trial of the South Dakota, which will occur early in November. The Navy Department has not yet received any report of the trial of the California, but it is supposed that the vessel met all requirements. The first attempt made by the board to give the California her trial resulted in a failure because of some hot bearings in the vessel's machinery. The trial was postponed for two days, but was finally made about ten days ago.

Question arose at the War Department recently as to whether the United States or a State should enter suit for Government property issued to the State's militia and not returned. Judge Advocate General Davis, in acting on this matter, said: "Although the ultimate ownership of arms and other property issued to the States for the use of their organized militia is in the United States, their custody and possession are in the States; and it is the opinion of this office that any legal proceedings, with a view to their recovery, should be instituted in the State courts, whose jurisdiction in the matter is original."

The Electric Launch Company of Bayonne, N.J., has received an order from the Quartermaster General of the Army for four steam launches for use at Army posts. The construction of the boats is far advanced and it is expected that they will be launched in about three weeks. The boats are 60 feet over all, 10 feet beam and 4 feet draught. The hulls are being substantially built, oak tim-

ber being used throughout, and the planking is of selected yellow pine. The fastenings are of copper and bronze. The cabins are of mahogany, enclosed with glass drop windows, and the finish of the cabins is of cherry and ash. The officers' quarters are forward and the men's quarters aft, the engine room being amidships. Steel bulkheads divide the various compartments of the hull. The power equipment consists of a compound marine steam engine, with inboard condensers, air and circulating pumps. A speed of twelve and one-half miles an hour will be obtained.

French manufacturers have shipped to the Signal Corps at Fort Omaha, Neb., a new spherical silk balloon, which will be thoroughly tested. The Signal Corps already has several old balloons at Fort Omaha, which are used for experimental work. A large quantity of hydrozite, from which hydrogen is generated by contact with water, has been purchased and a generating plant will probably be built at Fort Omaha. Practically all the experiments of the Signal Corps are made with captive balloons.

The Secretary of War having directed that Newport News, Va., be made the home station for transports to run between the United States and Cuba, transports will sail twice a month for Havana, Cuba, on schedule to be hereafter published, and all supplies for the Army of Pacification in Cuba, unless otherwise directed, will be forwarded through the depot quartermaster, Newport News, Va., with the exception of supplies originating in New York city, which will be forwarded direct via commercial steamer.

The exodus of marines from Cuba has begun. On Oct. 22 the Minneapolis sailed from Havana for League Island, Pa., with seven officers and 313 enlisted men of the Marine Corps. Upon arrival the Minneapolis is to be put out of commission. On the same day the Newark sailed from Havana with four officers and 183 marines for Norfolk, Va., where upon arrival she also will be put out of commission. The crews of these two vessels will, at least in part, be transferred to the Tennessee and Washington.

Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, permits us to announce that he is the author of the interesting series of "A-B-C Dialogs" which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the past few months. We have published the seven dialogs in the form of a pamphlet, and copies may be obtained from Colonel Pearson at 73 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., or from this office, by sending a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of the Army, has made his report to the President on the investigation which he recently made at Fort Reno, with a view to ascertaining who were the enlisted men guilty of unbecoming conduct while the 25th Infantry was stationed at Brownsville, Texas. The War Department is carefully guarding the recommendations made by General Garlington in his report, but it is understood that they will be made public after the President's action has been received.

The War Department was informed this week that Capt. Frederick W. Cole, of the Quartermaster's Department, will be tried in the Philippines by court-martial on charges involving misappropriation of Government funds and shortage in his pay roll accounts. As a matter of fact, the statute of limitations would have applied in Captain Cole's case, but it is understood that the officer declined to take advantage of this law and insisted that he be allowed to stand trial.

Plans for the mammoth battleship authorized during the last session of Congress will be submitted by the Bureau of Construction and Repair to the Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 1, the date set when all plans must be sent in. The Navy Department has been informed that several of the big shipbuilding concerns in this country will also submit plans.

The cruiser Charleston, which arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard some ten days ago, is to be refitted there as a flagship before joining the Pacific Squadron. As has been announced, the Charleston is to be the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, but it will be necessary first to have her docked and given certain fittings, which will require about twenty days' work.

The frequent use of the telegraph by Army officers is the subject of an official reminder that this means of official communication must be restricted, and that hereafter only urgent matters, which require speedy transmission, should be intrusted to this system. It is found that some officers use the telegraph on slight provocation, and that the expense for this service is increasing.

A Russian squadron, composed of the battleships Slava and Tsarevitch, and the protected cruiser Bogatyr, commanded by Admiral Bostrem, was due in British waters Oct. 26. The Russian officers during their stop will visit the British shipbuilding yards, armor works and other places of interest.

The Ordnance Department of the Army this week placed an order with the Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of one complete battery of 3.8-inch field guns. This gun resembles closely the newly adopted 3-inch field gun, and fires a projectile thirty pounds in weight.

The U.S. Army transports Ingalls and Meade sailed from Gibraltar Oct. 16 for Newport News. The United States refrigerating ship Glacier sailed Oct. 17 bound for New York.

The War Department was informed on Oct. 24 that the 1st Battalion of the 29th Infantry left Fort Logan, Colo., on Oct. 22, for Fort Douglas, Utah, where it will be stationed.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th U.S. Inf., having attained the age of sixty-two years, was placed on the retired list Oct. 20, with the rank of brigadier general because of creditable services during the Civil War. He was born in Ohio May 10, 1843, and his first military service was as a private and corporal in the 1st Indiana Volunteer Cavalry from June 20, 1861, to June 19, 1864. He was appointed second lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866, and was transferred to the 34th Infantry in September of the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant Feb. 10, 1867, transferred to the 16th Infantry in April, 1869; promoted captain in November, 1884; major, 25th Infantry, in October, 1898; lieutenant colonel, 16th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and colonel of the 10th Infantry June 9, 1902.

As a result of Colonel Noble's retirement Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, 1st Inf. (General Staff), will be promoted to the grade of colonel and Major James S. Rogers, 4th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel. The commissions of these two officers have already been made out at the War Department and sent to the President for signature. Announcement cannot yet be made of the names of the captain, first and second lieutenants who will be promoted as a result of Colonel Noble's retirement, as the officers entitled to such promotion have not yet been examined.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, 1st U.S. Inf., promoted colonel Oct. 20, vice Noble, 10th Inf., retired, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, and after being assigned to the 20th Infantry served on frontier duty in the West at different posts. He reached the grade of captain, 20th Infantry, Oct. 14, 1891, and was on duty at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School from Nov. 13, 1894, to April, 1898, as an assistant instructor, Departments of Infantry and Law, and instructor in charge of Departments of Law and Strategy. He was in command of Co. II, 20th Infantry, in the Santiago campaign in 1898, and served from the landing at Daiquiri until the surrender of Santiago, participating in the battles of El Caney and Santiago. He also served with his regiment in the Philippines.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Anna Burr Jennings, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John H. Jennings, of Connecticut, was married on Oct. 17, 1906, to Lieut. William E. Smith, U.S.M.C., at the First Congregational church, Green's Farms, Conn., in the presence of a host of friends of the popular young couple. The decorations of the church were palms and white chrysanthemums. The bride wore a princess gown of embroidered crepe de Chine, trimmed with old point lace. She was completely veiled with bridal veil fastened with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her only jewel was a necklace of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom. The matron of honor, Mrs. Charles R. Baker, a sister of the groom, was gowned in white crystalline over white silk, trimmed with old lace, and carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, Miss Florence C. Wakeman and Miss Louise Burr, were each gowned in white batiste over green silk, with green silk girdles, and carried white chrysanthemums. Edward B. J. Smith acted as his brother's best man. The ushers were Messrs. Irving S. Olmstead, Charles R. Baker, Harold Olmstead, and Gilbert Bogart, all cousins of the groom. A reception was held immediately after the wedding at "The Pines," the beautiful summer home of the bride's parents, on Long Island Sound. The residence was beautifully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. An orchestra furnished music during the reception. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful, costly and useful presents. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith expect to leave for Charleston, S.C., shortly, where the former is stationed at the navy yard at that place.

Miss Caroline Drake Townsend Fremont was married to Capt. Frank Thomas Woodbury, assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, by the Rev. S. B. Rossiter Sept. 12 at the First Presbyterian church, Manila.

Miss Anna Merrill Scott, daughter of Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent, U.S.M.A., was married on Oct. 20 at Princeton, N.J., to Mr. David Hunter Stockton in Trinity Episcopal church. Princeton society, in which both bride and bridegroom are prominent, was present. Among the guests were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and many were present from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Mr. Richard Stockton was best man. A reception was held at the home of Colonel Hough, uncle of the bride. They will live at Kinkora, N.J. Mr. Stockton's family has been identified with Princeton, both town and university, from the days of the American Revolution.

Miss Elizabeth Vickery, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Richard Vickery and sister of the wife of Chaplain Freeland, of the 6th U.S. Cav., and Mr. Chester Dimock Hubbard were married at Christ church, Riverton, N.J., Oct. 15, by the rector, Rev. Bowden Shepperd. Miss Vickery was married from the house of her sister, Mrs. Wiley Wakeman, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Wakeman, gave her away. The wedding was very quiet, only relatives and a few friends being present. The bride was attended by Miss Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., and Mr. George Howard, of Philadelphia, was best man. After the ceremony a quiet reception took place at the house. Mr. Hubbard is connected with the Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia, and after a short stay on one of the Northern lakes, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard will settle in Riverton for the winter.

The marriage of Miss Mary Fabian Reilly to Mr. Peter Collins, of Brooklyn, New York, both well known in Army and Navy circles, will be a fashionable event of Nov. 14, which will be celebrated at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in New York city. Miss Reilly is the third of four charming daughters of the late James Reilly, esq., who for many years was prominently identified with shipping interests throughout the country. Mr. Collins is one of the best known architects and builders of Brooklyn. The bride will wear a gown of soft, white satin, fashioned with a court bodice and court train of white brocade. She will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Rosetta Reilly, who will wear an Empire gown of pastel blue chiffon, embroidered with gold, and a train of blue panné velvet. Her hat of an Empire design will be of dull gold lace trimmed with shaded blue plumes. There will be six bridesmaids, who will wear Empire gowns of yellow net over satin, and hats of yellow panné velvet, trimmed with shaded roses. Among the bridesmaids and ushers will be Miss Anna D. Kelly, daughter of Mr. Hugh Kelly; Miss Mary Hanigan, Miss May O'Conor, Miss Mary Hanan, of Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Miss Juanita Culwell, daughter of Sir Thorwald Culwell, Danish Consul at Havana, and Miss Retta Collins, sister of

the bridegroom: Messrs. William Fidelis Reilly, Richard K. Maguire, Arthur Flanagan, Charles Conway Reilly, Edward J. Cornelius and Emilio Rodriguez. Mr. Frank Collins will attend his brother as best man, and Mr. F. James Reilly will give the bride away.

Miss Frances Hall Hennan was married to Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th U.S. Inf., on Oct. 2, at Fern Cliff, near Hawesville, Ky., the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony had been originally set for Oct. 29, but on account of the 11th Infantry being ordered to Cuba, the ceremony was hastened. The bride wore an exquisite Empire gown of pure white chiffon satin, with long train, and elaborate garniture of lace about the neck and shoulders. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. A long tulle veil fell to the full length of the train. The maid of honor was Miss Edith E. Bush, of Louisville, and the matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederick B. Whitlock, of Indianapolis. Mr. W. Q. Adams, of Owensboro, was the best man and the Rev. Edward Everett Smith, D.D., officiated. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Hennan, and after the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride, in which there were many beautiful floral decorations. Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams left in the evening for St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Henrietta Robinson, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. E. Robinson, U.S.A., was married on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at Governors Island, N.Y., to Mr. William B. Beeson, of Uniontown, Pa. Chaplain Edmund B. Smith officiated. The guests were: Dr. L. S. Gaddis, Miss Walker, Mr. Beeson, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Semans, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, all from Uniontown, Pa.; Mr. Barton Gray, of New York; Mrs. Gillespie, of Wilmington, N.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Viskinski, of New York; Mr. Sillers, of New York; Mr. George Robinson and Masters Thomas and Francis Semans, of Uniontown. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Beeson will live in Uniontown, Pa.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, who makes his home at Annapolis, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Clara Kerr McCormick, to Asst. Naval Constr. G. Stanley Bradford, U.S.N.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home at Arvada, Colo., Oct. 18, of pneumonia, was born at Westchester, Pa., Jan. 28, 1834. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1853, and on July 1, 1858, he was graduated and promoted in the Army to brevet second lieutenant of Infantry. Immediately after his graduation he saw a great deal of service on frontier duty. This included his escorting Lieutenant Beale's working party in making a wagon road on the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude in New Mexico in 1858-9. He was on duty escorting Captain Macomb's topographical party to make a survey of Fort Craig, New Mexico, in 1859, and in making an exploration of the Navajo country during the same year. He was promoted second lieutenant, 3d Infantry, Dec. 6, 1858, and reached the grade of first lieutenant in the same regiment May 14, 1861. During the War of the Rebellion he took part in the operations on the Upper Potomac during May and June, 1861. He was in the Manassas campaign of July of the latter year, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. Among other duties he was at the Military Academy as principal assistant professor of drawing from Sept. 25, 1861, to June 12, 1862, and in the latter month was detailed on commissary duty, establishing the depot at Point Lookout, Md. He was in charge of Acquia Creek and Falmouth depots, Va., Aug. 13 to Sept. 5, 1862, being engaged in mining the railroad bridge and making preparations for burning the boat bridge at Fredericksburg, Aug. 27, 1862. He was chief of commissariat of the Department of New Mexico, June 24, 1864, to July 27, 1865. He was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence, June 11, 1864, and received the brevet rank of major on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. After the war he served in the Commissary Department at various posts in the West and was chief commissariat at the Department of Alaska from Feb. 6, 1869, to July 13, 1870, and of the Department of Columbia from Nov. 14, 1870, to June 31, 1874. Among other details he also served as a chief commissary of the Department of the South; purchasing and depot commissary at Cheyenne, Wyo.; chief commissary of the Department of the Platte, and purchasing commissary, Omaha, Neb.; chief commissary, Department of California and Department of Colorado, and was principal assistant to the Commissary General at Washington from March, 1897, until appointed brigadier general and commissary general, Nov. 14, 1897. He was retired on account of the age limit Jan. 28, 1898.

Mr. Frank B. Bass, who died at St. Paul, Minn., on Oct. 9, was the brother of Prof. Edgar W. Bass, U.S.A., retired.

Hon. H. W. Chenoweth, brother of Major Edward Chenoweth, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Madison, Wis., Oct. 14.

Mrs. Rebecca Groves Hughes, born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12, 1812, died at her home, 1247 Clay street, Topeka, Kans., Oct. 18. She was the widow of the late Elijah Hughes, who, with his family, went to Leavenworth in 1856, and mother-in-law of Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A. Of the children eight survive. The remains were interred in the family lot at Mt. Muncie cemetery, in Leavenworth.

Francis Henry Stickney, disbursing clerk of the Navy Department, died on Oct. 22 in Washington. He was born at Vassalboro, Me., in 1830, and early in life went to Washington, where he entered the Government service in 1857 as a clerk in the office of the auditor of the Treasury Department. He was transferred to the Navy Department in 1861. In 1874 he was promoted to the position of disbursing clerk, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was one of the oldest employees in the service of the Government.

Coms. Sergt. Robert A. Tarbert, U.S.A., stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y., died in hospital at 5:10 p.m., Oct. 21, of Bright's disease. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral took place in the post cemetery at Madison Barracks, Wednesday, Oct. 23. It was conducted in part by the A.F. and A.M., of which fraternity the deceased was a member. The obsequies were attended by the majority of the officers of the 23d Infantry, including Colonel Reade. The deceased soldier was highly esteemed.

Asst. Engr. Benjamin H. Warren, U.S.N., retired, died at New York city Oct. 20 in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of Massachusetts and entered the Service Oct. 1, 1871. He was retired June 11, 1878, for disability incident to the Service. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York, Oct. 24, at 11 a.m. Inter-

ment at Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Quincy, Mass., Thursday morning, Oct. 25. Companions of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., attended the services.

Mr. Lucius Hall Terry, of New Orleans, La., formerly of Hartford, Conn., and father of Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Tarrytown, N.Y., Oct. 24.

Martin P. Greish, formerly a captain in Co. G, 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., while riding a bicycle on Long Island and on Oct. 13 was run into by an automobile and died from his injuries on Oct. 20. A number of officers and men of the regiment attended the funeral services on Oct. 23.

Edith Clark, the seven-months-old daughter of Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Worden, Washington, Oct. 15.

First Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, Art. Corps, who died at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 19, entered the Army as a private in the 3d Artillery Jan. 14, 1897. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, July 25, 1900; was assigned to the 6th Artillery Aug. 29, 1900, and was promoted first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.

Mrs. Pessie Smith Hale, wife of Major Harry C. Hale, 13th U.S. Inf., died at Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 23. She was the daughter of the late William H. Smith, of the above city.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Frye, of Massachusetts, relative to the death of Major Gen. Samuel Dalton, late adjutant general, which we noted last week, in an order, dated Oct. 18, says: "Serving for twenty-two years in the most responsible position in the military establishment of the Commonwealth, he has left upon the militia the impress of his strong personality, and to his untiring effort must be ascribed much of its marked advance in efficiency during recent years. To him was due the serviceable equipment of the troops furnished by Massachusetts for the late war with Spain. In recognition of the long and faithful service rendered to the Commonwealth by General Dalton, it is ordered that on the day designated for his funeral all flags on State armories and on the State arsenal be displayed at half-staff."

The Military Secretary of the Army has been advised of the death of 1st Lieut. George J. Campbell, U.S.A., retired, which occurred at Nunda, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1906. Lieutenant Campbell was born in Scotland Sept. 26, 1834, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, from the Army, in 1864, having previously served as an enlisted man from Jan. 13, 1851, to Nov. 28, 1860, and from Dec. 11, 1860, to June 13, 1864, when he accepted his appointment as second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 7, 1866, and was retired July 29, 1868, for disability from loss of left arm from injury not incident to the Service.

## DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL FORSYTH.

Major Gen. James W. Forsyth, U.S.A., retired, a gallant officer of the Civil War and wars with the Indians, died at his home at Columbus, O., Oct. 24, in his seventieth year. The cause of his death was paralysis. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy in July, 1851, and was graduated and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, July 1, 1856. He served on the frontier and was promoted first lieutenant, 9th Infantry, in March, 1861; was transferred to the 18th Infantry in May of the same year, and was promoted captain in the 18th Infantry, Oct. 24, 1861. During the Rebellion he saw hard and varied service, and among other duties was engaged on staff duty for Major General McClellan during the Peninsula and Maryland campaign from March 15 to Sept. 15, 1862. He was at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac from September, 1862, to April, 1863.

He served as A.A.G. of the Regular Brigade of Infantry in the Tennessee campaign, May, 1863, to April, 1864, being engaged in the advance on Tullahoma, and was in the battle of Chickamauga. For gallant and meritorious services at the latter battle he received the brevet of major. He was Inspector General of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and the Chief of Staff of Major General Sheridan from April 19, 1864, to April, 1865, being engaged in the Richmond campaign, in the Shenandoah campaign, and also took part in Sheridan's raid from Winchester to Petersburg, and the pursuit of the Rebel Army under General Lee.

He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and the brevet of brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middleburg, Va. He was in command of the Cavalry Brigade in the Military Division of the Gulf, July to September, 1865, being engaged in the movement from Alexandria, via Houston, to Hempstead, Texas. For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., he received the brevet of colonel, April 1, 1865, and on April 9, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier general, U.S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion. He was made brigadier general of U.S. Volunteers May 19, 1865, and was mustered out of the Volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866.

After the war, among other duties, he served as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Gulf from February, 1866, to March 11, 1867. He was promoted major, 10th Cav., July 28, 1866. He served as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sheridan at the headquarters of the Division of Missouri, and went with him to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war. In 1875 he was engaged in the Sioux campaign, was promoted lieutenant colonel, 1st Cav., April 4, 1878, and in command of the regiment served on the Bannock campaign. He was promoted colonel of the 7th Cavalry June 11, 1886, serving at posts in the West. While in command at Fort Riley from Sept. 10, 1887, to Nov. 10, 1890, he developed and organized the present system of practical instruction for Light Artillery and Cavalry for the school now existing at Fort Riley.

He was in command of the 7th Cavalry in the Sioux campaign at Pine Ridge, S.D., in the winter of 1890-1, and fought the battle of Wounded Knee, Dec. 29, 1890, with eight troops of the 7th Cavalry and Capron's Battery of the 1st Artillery, and on the following day he fought the Sioux Indians at Drexell's Mission, five miles from Pine Ridge. The troops in his command at this last engagement were eight troops of the 7th Cavalry, four troops of the 9th, and Capron's Battery of the 1st Artillery. He was promoted brigadier general, U.S. Army, Nov. 9, 1894, and was in command of the Department of California from Nov. 15, 1894, to May 11, 1897. He was promoted major general, U.S.A., on the latter date, and was retired from active service May 13, 1897, after over forty years of continuous service.

## PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, at Galveston, Tex., Oct. 16, 1906.

Lieut. John T. Donnelly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donnelly, who have been abroad for three months, have returned to Fort Myer.

Major John C. Gresham, 9th U.S. Cav., will report at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, to take a course there.

A son, William Parmelee West, was born to the wife of Lieut. R. J. West, 26th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 14.

Miss Amelia Craig has returned to 1825 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from passing the summer with her sister, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Gen. John F. Hawkins, U.S.A.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, who has been Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York City for twelve years, voluntarily resigned the position on Oct. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton-Judson are happy over the arrival of a little daughter, born to them Sept. 21, 1906. Mrs. Judson was Miss Nora Casey, daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, U.S.A.

Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, wife and daughter of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., have returned from a visit to Montreal and are now guests of friends in Vermont. They will return to their home in Washington in November.

Capt. Adolph Marix, U.S.N., inspector of naval auxiliaries, was at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22, accompanied by his assistant, Comdr. George E. Burd, for the purpose of inspecting the colliers Lebanon and Marcellus. Both officers after the inspection returned to Washington the same day.

Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett is at present at Fort Wood, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. F. D. Branch. Surgeon Jarrett will also in addition to his duties at Fort Wood perform the duties of attending surgeon in New York city. Dr. Jarrett is a well known surgeon in the 13th N.G.N.Y.

On account of impaired health, Mr. Roy T. Ballard, for the past four years an officer of the Philippine Scouts, has been compelled to leave the Service, and he and Mrs. Ballard are now in Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Ballard was a lieutenant in the 32d Volunteer Infantry, and had hard service in the Philippines in 1899. He was for number of years prominently identified with the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard.

Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., is again seriously ill at the division hospital, Manila. A few days subsequent to her arrival at Malabang, Mindanao, where she went to join Lieutenant Burnett, after more than three months in the hospital in Manila, a portion of the flooring in their nipa quarters gave way and Mrs. Burnett sustained a severe fall which, coming so soon after her late serious operations and illness, brought on serious consequences necessitating another operation by Dr. Stark, assistant surgeon at the division hospital.

"To the regret of all, Captains Smith and Sarratt leave us in the near future," writes a correspondent at Fort Hancock, N.J. "The family circles they represent will be much missed in the social life of this garrison. We are to be congratulated, however, in retaining our commanding officer, Col. H. L. Harris, whose recent promotion it was feared would remove him to some other post. Sunday evening popular services in the post hall will be varied during November by the use of large paintings illustrating talks in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress by Chaplain Headley."

A leading Southern daily says: "One of the neatest fortunes that has gone into the Army for some time was that inherited by Mrs. Samuel Middleton DeLoffre recently from her uncle, the late Col. William Littleton Tillman, who was a prominent capitalist. Mrs. DeLoffre, aside from her snug fortune, is one of the handsomest and brightest young matrons in the Army, and before her marriage three years ago to Asst. Surg. DeLoffre held almost every position of honor her Southern land could bestow, being once chosen by the honored and beloved Gen. John B. Gordon as 'Queen of the South' at a reunion of all the Southern States."

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 24, were the following: Lieut. Col. J. H. Patzki, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patzki; Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Gen. W. M. Van Horne, U.S.A.; Col. W. H. Comegys, U.S.A.; Med. Instr. John C. Spear, U.S.N.; Surg. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank H. Clark, Jr., U.S.N.; Major P. G. Wales, U.S.A.; Major Millard F. Waltz, U.S.A.; Lieut. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gannon; Capt. U. G. MacAlexander, U.S.A.; Mrs. MacAlexander; Gen. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Craigie; Mrs. John L. Davis, Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunlap, who have taken apartments at the Ebbitt for the winter.

Ceremonies incident to the dedication of monuments on the Bull Run battlefield to the memory of those members of the 5th, 10th and 14th New York Infantry who fell in the first and second battles were held at Manassas, Va., Oct. 20. These shafts were placed by the State of New York on ground occupied by the organizations named during the battles at Groveton, along the Warrenton pike. The land is owned by the Regional Monument Association. Veterans of the Civil War on both sides were present. Col. Edmund Berkeley, of Prince William county, Va., commander of Ewell Camp of Confederate Veterans, welcomed the New York veterans to the Bull Run battleground. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., who lost an arm at Groveton, and Colonel Foote, 14th N.Y., were among those present.

Major McClellan, of New York city, on Oct. 22 appointed Mr. Macdonough Craven, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, class of '81, Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The new commissioner is married and lives at 263 Eighty-second street, Brooklyn. He is a son of the late Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, U.S.N., and a nephew of Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, U.S.N., who was lost at the battle of Mobile Bay, and a nephew of Alfred Wingate Craven, the first Water Commissioner of the city of New York, and brother of Alfred Craven, deputy engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. He was born at Annapolis, Nov. 9, 1858, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1881, and was honorably discharged from the Navy as a cadet midshipman June 30, 1883, and saw service off Santiago de Cuba as executive officer of the United States ship *Justin*. He is now lieutenant commander of the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sperry are at the LaForge villa, Newport, R.I.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. LaT. Cavebaugh, 10th Cav., at Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 16.

A daughter, Alice Elizabeth Bernheim, was born to the wife of Dr. J. R. Bernheim, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Oct. 19.

A son, Donald Chapin Burgess, was born to the wife of Capt. L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 21.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, U.S.N., will be on duty as senior engineer officer of the U.S.S. *Columbia*. He has been on duty on the Maine.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., who has been at Athens, Ga., on waiting orders, has been assigned to the U.S.S. *Cleveland* as senior engineer officer.

Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farley are expected at Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., about Oct. 27, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. J. V. Babcock left Norfolk, Va., last week to join her husband, Lieutenant Babcock, U.S.N., of the Truxton, who is now stationed at Newport, R.I.

The address of Major William D. Beach, 15th U.S. Cav., is Havana, Cuba, during his absence. Mrs. Beach and Mr. and Mrs. Bullens will remain at Fort Ethan Allen.

Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea accompanied Mrs. W. H. Tschappat on the transport *Sumner*, sailing from Newport News Oct. 24. Mrs. Tschappat will join her husband, Capt. W. H. Tschappat, of the Ordnance Corps.

James Bell Cress, son of Capt. G. O. Cress, 4th U.S. Cav., graduated from the Michigan Military Academy last June, and this fall entered the University of Michigan, where he will pursue the course in mechanical engineering.

A tea-dance was given at Dodge Hall, Madison Barracks, N.Y., on Friday, Oct. 26, from 2 to 5 o'clock, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Philip Reade, wife of Colonel Reade, is president. All are cordially invited.

Lieut. Col. George W. H. Stouch, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Stouch are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. James H. McRae, Gen. Staff, and Mrs. McRae, at the Portsmouth, Washington, D.C., where they will remain for the winter.

Capt. E. P. Meeker, U.S.M.C., a summer resident at Great Barrington, Mass., while loading his coach horses on a car for shipment on Oct. 24, fractured a rib. After Dr. J. B. Beebe attended the Captain he loaded his horses on the car and rode with them to New York.

The following Army and Navy officers were registered at The Breslin Hotel, New York city, during this week: Ensign B. K. Johnson, U.S.N.; Edgar H. York, U.S.A.; Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N.; Capt. G. C. Burnell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Provost Babin, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, U.S.N.

Miss Denise Mahan, daughter of Capt. Dennis Mahan, U.S.N., gave a very delightful chafing dish party at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 20. Those present were Miss Arabella Hitch, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Grace Willets, Paymr. and Mrs. Harry Biscoe, Midshipmen Beehler, Dorch, Scudder and Bogart.

Col. J. W. Duncan, 6th U.S. Inf., and Major Omar Bundy, of the same command, have been ordered to remain in the Philippines as members of a court-martial ordered by the War Department to convene Nov. 1 for the trial of an officer and consequently did not accompany the regiment which sailed from Manila for the United States on Oct. 10.

The retirement of Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, of the British army, who conducted the operations for the relief of Ladysmith at the beginning of the Boer war, and the promotion of Lieut. Gen. Sir William G. Nicholson, who was chief British military attaché with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war, to the rank of general were gazetted on Oct. 23.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry and his naval aide, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., returned to Washington Oct. 24 after inspecting the League Island and New York Navy Yards. Mr. Newberry was pleased with the condition of the two yards, but returned more firmly convinced than ever that additional docking facilities for the Atlantic coast must be provided without delay. He said an additional dock should be constructed in Brooklyn immediately, and he is in favor of increasing the size of the yard.

Mrs. Charles Laird entertained a few of her friends at an afternoon tea on Oct. 18 at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Laird received the guests. Mrs. Duncan Wood served chocolate, and Mrs. Thomas Hagner poured tea. Mrs. Laird's guests were: Mrs. R. M. Berry, Mrs. Farrar, of Charleston, S.C.; Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. A. B. Willets, Mrs. A. V. Wadham, Mrs. Dennis Mahan, Mrs. Harry Biscoe, Mrs. Brotherton, Mrs. Albert Dillingham, Mrs. Loring Stone and Mrs. E. S. Eckhart.

Capt. William H. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, of No. 66 West Fifty-first street, whose name was signed to forged checks presented by Arthur C. Babbitt, was in court at New York city on Oct. 22 and made affidavit that the signatures were not his. He also took occasion to correct a report that Babbitt is his son-in-law. Captain Wheeler said that he has never been married and that the prisoner's wife is his niece. Babbitt is charged with forging checks on the Mutual Bank to the amount of \$60,000 and was committed to prison in default of \$20,000 bail.

The following passengers, who were among those booked to sail on the Army transport *Sherman* from San Francisco to Manila Oct. 15 and were in the list we published on Oct. 20, page 200, did not sail: Lieut. W. Twyman, 8th Inf.; Lieut. A. D. Budd, 1st Inf.; Lieut. J. L. McGree, P.I. Scouts; Dr. C. B. Munger, U.S.N.; Mrs. James K. Sterling, mother of Lieutenant Sterling, 3d Cav.; Miss Sophie Koehler, and Miss D. R. Anthony, members of family of Captain Koehler, and Mrs. J. B. Williams-Foote, wife of Lieutenant Williams-Foote, P.I. Scouts.

President Roosevelt was on Oct. 24 mustered in as an honorary member of the Associate Society of Farnsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mount Vernon, N.Y. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet room of the Executive mansion and was conducted by Gen. Horace Porter. About fifty veterans of the Grand Army and their guests were present, including delegates from George Washington and John A. Dix posts, of New York city. General Porter was assisted by the Rev. W. S. Hubbell, chaplain of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.U.S.

Lieut. R. I. McKenney, Art. Corps, U.S.A., now on two months' sick leave, is at Greenock Inn, Lee, Mass.

Gen. P. C. Hains, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hains, have taken the house, 1523 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Clayton, wife of Capt. Powell Clayton, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Foote, widow of Brig. Gen. Morris Cooper Foote, U.S.A., has taken house at 2064 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the winter.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., arrived at New York Oct. 22 on the steamer *Minnetona* from London, England, after an enjoyable trip.

Col. L. W. T. Waller has been detached from command of the marine forces in Cuba and will resume command of the marines at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U.S.N., and her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Gouverneur, have returned to their home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Neville, wife of Captain Neville, U.S.M.C., is in Washington, D.C., at 1216 Eighteenth street, N.W., for a visit during Captain Neville's stay in Cuba.

The life of Christ will be shown with stereopticon views Sunday evening, Oct. 21, 1906, at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, by Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf.

Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Tilford have left their home at Fishers Island, N.Y., and will visit their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, who are stationed at Fort Riley.

Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A., is visiting at Topeka, Kas., being the guest of the Scottish Rite Masons during the official visit of the grand commander, Hon James D. Richardson, thirty-third degree.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Gen. E. G. Beckwith, U.S.A., has returned to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter, after visiting Mrs. William E. Almy in Philadelphia, Pa., widow of Major William E. Almy, U.S.A.

Mrs. Beckwith, widow of Gen. E. G. Beckwith, U.S.A., has returned to her home, 1757 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from passing the summer at Cazenovia, N.Y. Her daughter, Miss Beckwith, and Miss Howe will join her later.

Since the death of Brig. Gen. F. W. V. Blees, superintendent and founder of the Blees Military Academy at Macon, Mo., 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed superintendent. This appointment carries with it the rank of colonel in the Missouri National Guard.

Miss Kathleen Clayton, daughter of the former Ambassador to Mexico, Gen. Powell Clayton, will be married Nov. 12 to Mr. Arthur Grant Duff, of the English Diplomatic Service. Mrs. and Miss Clayton are now in Washington, D.C., visiting at the Belgian Legation, from which the marriage will take place.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dodd, accompanied by Mrs. Dodd's mother, Mrs. Richard Ryland, have left San Francisco for the latter's home, Reno, Nevada. Society has missed Mrs. Dodd since the arrival of her little son, Ryland Dodd, to whom the young matron is devotedly attached.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the past week: Floyd S. Benjamin, alternate, Detroit, Mich.; Phillip A. Bennett, alternate, 33 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Frank V. Schneider, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Eugene W. Youngken, Quakertown, Pa.; Harry R. Kutz, alternate, Pottstown, Pa.; William J. Morrissey, Philadelphia, Pa.; James S. French, Athens, Tex.; Kay Dupre, alternate, Troup, Texas.

Portraits of Brig. Gens. William P. Duvall and Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., appear in Harper's Weekly, and Charles Johnston, giving an account of their careers, says in part: "When we were crossing over to Europe in the Finland, early in August, two men were conspicuous among our passengers. These were General Barry and General Duvall, on their way to Germany, as Kaiser Wilhelm's guests, to represent the United States Army at the great autumn maneuvers in Silesia. Both have served with distinction in the Philippines. Our generals were warmly welcomed at Potsdam, where special fêtes were prepared for them, the Kaiser desiring in this way to manifest his sympathy and good-will toward America. The brief holiday which General Barry and General Duvall had promised themselves after the operations in Silesia was broken by tidings of disturbance in Cuba. A sudden summons to return cut short further holiday-making. Both are West Pointers, with that indescribable coquet which comes from what is, perhaps, the finest military training in the world. General Duvall was recalled to West Point as instructor in mathematics. He had under his instruction, among others, the future General Barry. Destiny brought General Duvall and General Barry together at West Point, in the Philippines, and, recently, in Berlin, and on the plains around Breslau. It would seem that they are destined to work together once again, at the task of restoring order and securing a stable government for Cuba."

Speaking of the arrival of Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn at Vancouver Barracks on Oct. 12 to take command of the Department of Columbia, the Portland Oregonian says: "His arrival here not only is a great pleasure to him, but also to all of the officers and men of the department, and especially those of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, of which the general acted as colonel for four years. In speaking of his foreign tour the General said that his trip had been of an entirely private nature. Referring to his conclusions drawn from his comparison of the foreign armies with that of the United States, he said: 'I am more satisfied than ever that the American soldier is superior to those of any other nation from the standpoint of individuality, self-reliance, resources and independence. As an individual man, the American soldier with his khaki field uniform is to my mind the biggest type of modern soldier for business purposes.' The General stated that the British had much more showy army than the rest, but that he was considerably impressed with the German soldiers, especially the officers, most of whom are highly educated in modern warfare. General Jocelyn was at San Francisco at the time of the disaster, leaving there three weeks afterwards for his foreign tour. The officers of the 14th Infantry are jubilant over General Jocelyn's arrival and are preparing a big reception in his honor. 'You cannot say too much about the General,' said one of the officers of the 14th. 'We all love him because we know he is a fine type of a true soldier.' General Jocelyn is said to be the best authority in the United States upon the preparation of muster rolls and the enrollment and organization of volunteers. Previous to his present appointment he rendered very valuable service in this line. The General's wife and his two charming daughters will arrive here about the first of the year and will remain here until he is placed on the retired list on March 17, 1907."

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N.

Mrs. F. L. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., will be located for the winter at 80 York street, Norfolk, Va.

A son, Cecil Sherman Baker, Jr., was born to the wife of Paymr. C. S. Baker, U.S.N., on Oct. 23, 1906, at Norfolk, Va.

A son, Platt Walker Dockery, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d U.S. Inf., on Oct. 18 at Newark, Ohio.

Mrs. Kent, wife of Lieut. W. A. Kent, U.S.A., is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. H. J. Wylie, 317 A street Southeast, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington, the latter a sister of Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, have reached Washington and have an apartment at the Highlands for the season.

Mrs. John N. Strait and her guest, Miss Grace Bolard, of San Diego, Cal., arrived at Fort Duchesne, Utah, Oct. 12, after several weeks' stay in Denver and Colorado Springs.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Rear Adm. Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., have been elected honorary members of the Board of Governors of the Military Athletic League.

On Oct. 25 Homer Norton, quarterback of the Naval Academy football team, was taken to the Academy hospital suffering with what is thought to be appendicitis. Battle will probably take Norton's place, although hopes are expressed that the latter will be back in time to play in the West Point game.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marrye have as a guest at their Connecticut avenue home in Washington Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, U.S.A., recently appointed military attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin. Mrs. Wisser will join her husband in Washington on Nov. 2, and they will remain as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marrye until they sail for Europe Nov. 7.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York city will hold its fourteenth general meeting in New York on November 22 and 23. There will be a banquet at Delmonico's on the evening of Nov. 23. Among the papers expected to be read at the meeting is one on "Model Basin Gleanings," by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., vice president of the Society. Others are: "A Modern Fleet," by Capt. E. B. Barry, U.S.N.; "Recent Developments in Armor and Armament," by John F. Meigs; "The Development of Warship Design," by Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, U.S.N.; and "Development of Submarines," by Lawrence Y. Spear.

Expressing herself as having the utmost confidence that her husband, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., ultimately would reach the North Pole, Mrs. Peary gave out on Oct. 25 the first authentic interview since he began his perilous journey, fifteen months ago, according to press despatches from Portland, Me. With her little daughter, Marie, who was born in the Arctic regions thirteen years ago, Mrs. Peary has been living on a desolate island in Casco Bay. "I am not worrying a bit," said Mrs. Peary, "and will not do so. I am sure that my husband has attained the ambition of his life and that he will soon be with me again. There is only one thing that would prevent him from returning alive, and that is, that his dogs have been attacked by disease and left him, and his party stranded in the ice fields. The Roosevelt is able to plough from 300 to 500 miles further north than the ships used on previous trips. On his last dash he reached a point within 250 miles of the pole, and had to turn back on account of lack of provisions. This time I am positive that he will reach the Pole."

#### THE UNIFORM WE WEAR.

From days of Alexander to the ever-present now, The soldier's coat has always caused the devil of a row. In uniform of blue, or red, or buff, or green, or gray, In times of peace, the soldier man keeps getting in the way.

When rifle shots are popping over there, along the fence, When shrapnel heads are bursting at the regiment's expense, You'll find each fussy female, and each male civilian, too, A-shaking hands with any chump who wears the Army blue.

When balaclavas of the flagstaff are about to fall apart, The soldier and his clothing are enshrined in every heart, "The boys!" "The boys! God bless them." "Fill them up with pie and cake!"

"The heart's blood of the nation they are shedding for our sake."

We've seen the wild hysterics of the females of this land, We've heard the patriotic of the males who shake your hand.

Yet when we go to dance or show and want a deal that's square, We leave upon the barracks' shelf the uniform we wear.

The smart myopic swashers of this country, grand and free, Think each recruit's a soldier, and the soldier's life a spree.

"Turn him loose, in blue or khaki." "He's off." "Now let us cheer."

"He's ready for the slaughter. We have thousands of him here."

Some day we'll have a meeting with a flag that knows the trade,

Knows "rookies" are not soldier men, to order, ready made.

The swashers of the nation, then, with hearts obsessed by scare,

May greet with cordiality the uniform we wear.

The uniform the soldier wears our fathers wore it, too; The same old kersey pantaloons and blouse of Navy blue.

Yet when we take a soldier's pass and seek for treatment fair,

We leave behind upon our bunks the uniform we wear.

CHARLEY CHUMLEY.

#### THE ARMY MUTUAL AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When Colonel Evans states that there are thirty-six members of our Association between the ages of 74 and 86 and 211 between the ages of 64 and 74, and forgets the war and climate risks of younger men in service or further leaves out of consideration the large percentage of younger officers, the heirs of whom have already

been beneficiaries, does he present his case in the fairest light?

Again, do we not all know that after men have reached a ripe old age, they have acquired a habit of living which Darwin makes clear to us all? X. Y. Z.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., has written and Little, Brown and Company, of Boston, have published, "A Handbook of Polar Discoveries," which constitutes a unique and valuable addition to the literature of polar exploration. It is an authoritative resume of the results which have been accomplished in the polar regions from the earliest voyages down to the present time, and is so thorough in scope and arrangement that it will serve as a guide book to all published works relating to the subject. The topical method of treatment has been closely followed, and the result has been to produce more graphic pictures of local conditions and clearer ideas of relative advances in geographical districts than would have been possible under the strict chronological plan. The reader who wants the story of adventure connected with each of the various expeditions described will find at the foot of each chapter a list of the works relating thereto. General Greely explains that the elaboration of the record of the expedition which he commanded was done at the request of American geographers. The price of the work is \$1.50.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., has published an "Officers' Manual" which should find a place on the book shelves of every officer of the military Service, be he of the Army, the National Guard or any other organization. This valuable work is meant to supply and does supply in a single compact and carefully arranged volume a mass of information which is indispensable to the efficiency of a military officer and which has not, until now, been available within the covers of a single book. Captain Moss is a student as well as an officer of the painstaking, progressive type, and the present work affords convincing evidence of his thoroughness and zeal. It explains in clear, non-technical terms the organization of the Army, the relation of the military to the civil authority, the duties of organization commanders, adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries and all other staff officers, and in addition there is an important chapter on field service. The "customs of the Service" are carefully described, the methods of conducting an Army post are clearly elucidated, the conduct of company and regimental commands are fully explained and the administration of the Army is treated in a way that everybody can understand. While the manual is a valuable, handy book that should be in the hands of every subaltern of the Regular Army, it will be especially interesting and instructive to officers of the National Guard, of the Philippine Scouts, the Philippine Constabulary and the cadet officers at our military schools. The work is on sale at the post exchange at West Point, N.Y., and at other post exchanges.

"Geronimo's Story of His Life" (Duffield and Company, New York city; price, \$1.50) is a book that many officers and men of the Army will read with deepest interest. It is a plain recital by the notorious Apache chief of his career as a warrior, taken down and edited by Prof. S. M. Barrett, Superintendent of Education at Lawton, Okla. It was prepared by permission of President Roosevelt, and the author expresses his indebtedness to Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th U.S. Cav., for valuable assistance in producing the work. Geronimo dedicated the volume to President Roosevelt "because he has given me permission to tell my story, because he has read that story and knows I try to speak the truth." Geronimo severely criticizes the United States troops who subdued him and his tribesmen, and when his statements were brought to the notice of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., who did valiant work against the Apaches, that officer said: "Geronimo is an old man, and those who have read the history of this country know that the treatment of the Indians has not always been what it should. But those of us who were fighting the Apaches in Arizona know that we were obliged to adopt any method we could to subdue them. They were the best warriors the United States Army has ever been up against, and we never could have subdued them if we had not used Apaches themselves as scouts to trail the war parties. It was simply by starting out on their trail and keeping after them night and day that we were able to accomplish anything. The Apaches would steal horses as they went along and we couldn't. And at the last end of the campaign they learned to fortify their camps. When they were ready to strike they were all there at once and prepared. When we were in a position to strike, the Indians were nowhere to be found. Geronimo himself was never captured. He surrendered to Lieutenant Gatewood."

Miss Elizabeth Miller, sister of the late Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., is the author of a powerful romance entitled "Saul of Tarsus" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), which as its title indicates, finds its inspiration in the Scriptures. What most deeply impresses the careful reader of this beautiful story is the diligence, judgment and artistic perception with which the author has reproduced the environment, atmosphere and spiritual life in which its scenes are enacted. She leads one through heart-stirring incidents, depicts deep emotions and presents ideals that are high. In its conception it is pure; in its style it is sure and convincing; in its religion it is unaffected, simple and noble; in its history it is accurate; in its romance it is fascinating. Its characters live; its scenes are real.

Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, U.S.A., is the author and the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., are the publishers of a "Privates' Handbook of Military Courtesy and Guard Duty," which should be in the possession of every enlisted man of the National Guard and every new recruit for the Army. The private of the National Guard or of volunteers is often at loss for a simple book of reference in matters of salutes, other courtesies, guard duty and related matters, and it is precisely to supply this need that Captain Rowell's work was prepared. It meets the need completely and exactly and is couched in terms which every man fit for military service can understand. It is worthy of the highest praise. Price, 50 cents.

In "The Silent War" (Life Publishing Company, New York; price, \$1.50) John Ames Mitchell has still further revealed the constructive skill, fertile fancy and delicate literary workmanship which characterize his "Amos Judd" and "The Pines of Lory." The present work deals in an entertaining and distinctly original vein with the great social and economic problems of our times—"the masses against the millionaires." Interwoven with his treatment of these questions is a dainty and wholesome love story of surpassing charm. In character-drawing the author shows no loss of skill in this new field. Some of his millionaires, although apparently drawn from life, will throw a new light on that much-abused class of our fellow creatures. They are shown to be in some

ways almost human. His depictions of workingmen are also distinctive and, in some respects, novel. Whatever of argument there is in Mr. Mitchell's romance is not detrimental to the story as a story. It comes in naturally as part of the narrative, but, nevertheless, will make thought for even the most superficial of fiction readers.

Lient. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., has translated and the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., have published, "Studies in the Leading of Troops," by Gen. J. von Verdy Du Vernois, as revised by Colonel Von Gossler. The first volume of this valuable work is devoted to a study of the infantry division as part of an army corps, and in the discussion of the problem the campaign of 1866 is taken as a basis for purposes of illustration. The student of military science will find in this volume an admirable exposition of the German system of army organization, method and training, together with an instructive discussion of the art of leading troops under the conditions of grand tactics. Price, \$1.50.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O., OCT. 25, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint relieved from command of base operations, Newport News, and to proceed, accompanied by authorized aides, to Washington for consultation with Secretary of War.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Gen. Staff, relieved duty Newport News and report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf., to report to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination.

Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., to relieve Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., at Honolulu.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., report to General Superintendent Army Transport Service, San Francisco, duty as Q.M. transport Logan during next voyage that transport to Philipine Islands and return, temporarily relieving Capt. Wendell Simpson, Q.M.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James Rogers, 1st Inf. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers will join regiment.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 80th Inf., report to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president Army retiring board, San Francisco, for examination.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 3d Inf., having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

G.O. 178, OCT. 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes the boundary of the military reservation of Fort McHenry, Md., excluding that portion of the same which was turned over to the Baltimore Drydock Company, of Baltimore City, under Act of Congress of June 19, 1878.

II. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Crook, situate in Sarpy county, Neb., about five miles southwest of the city of Omaha.

G.O. 179, OCT. 19, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Badges, medals and other insignia issued by the Ordnance Department, when rendered unserviceable through fair wear and tear in the public service, will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for repair at Government expense, except that those which may become unserviceable in the Philippines Division will be sent to the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I. The invoice in each case covering the shipment of the articles will have noted on it, above the signature of the responsible officer, that the articles so transferred became unserviceable through fair wear and tear in the public service.

II. The travel performed or to be performed under the requirements of so much of G.O. 156, Sept. 13, 1906, W.D., as relates to the 21st Infantry and the 6th Infantry, is approved and confirmed as necessary in the military service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 180, OCT. 19, 1906, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President the following changes are ordered:

The State of Missouri, heretofore included in the Department of the Missouri, will hereafter be included in the Department of Texas.

The headquarters, Northern Division, are transferred from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., and the headquarters, Southwestern Division, from Oklahoma City, O.T., to St. Louis, Mo.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will relinquish the command of the Department of California at as early a date as practicable and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume command of the Southwestern Division.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., now awaiting orders at San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to the command of the Department of California, to take effect upon the relinquishment thereof by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

G.O. 72, OCT. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, deputy paymaster general, is announced as chief paymaster of the Department.

G.O. 27, OCT. 13, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

In obedience to Par. 1, G.O. 160, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of this department.

S. P. JOCELYN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 17, OCT. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Col. William H. Comeygs, Asst. Paymr. Gen., having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of this department with station in New York city (office Army building, 39 Whitehall street).

G.O. 36, OCT. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as representative for department athletics.

G.O. 68, OCT. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major George T. Holloway, paymr., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. John G. McIlvane, deputy paymaster general.

G.O. 67, OCT. 17, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The detachment of troops now at Fort Niobrara, Nebr., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to stations as follows: Capt. Hiram M. Powell, 25th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. Robert P. Harbold and twenty-one men, 25th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Oct. 17, D. Mo.)

G.O. 69, OCT. 20, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, 1st Squadron, 10th Cav., and two troops of that squadron, to be designated by the C.O., Fort Robinson, Nebr., will proceed with the least practicable delay by rail to Gillette, Wyo., with a view to bringing about, under detailed instructions to be communicated later, the return of intruding Ute Indians to their home on lands allotted to them at the Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah.

G.O. 70, OCT. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The two troops, 1st Squadron, 10th Cav., which remained at Fort Robinson, Nebr., upon departure of Headquarters and two troops of the squadron to Gillette, Wyo., will proceed by rail, as soon as transportation can be assembled, to Gillette, Wyo., equipped for field service, to be reported upon arrival

to the C.O. of the squadron for duty in connection with returning Ute Indians to their homes at the Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah.

G.O. 39, SEPT. 14, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION. Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of the rifle and pistol competitions of the Northern Division for the year 1906.

G.O. 25, OCT. 15, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. First Lieut. Henry M. Bunker, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as officer in charge of athletics in this Department.

G.O. 45, SEPT. 4, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION. The 1st Infantry will stand relieved from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will proceed on Sept. 8, 1906, to Calbayog, Samar, and distributed to stations, relieving the 1st Infantry, which regiment will sail on Sept. 20, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 46, SEPT. 11, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION. Announces that the military hospital at Camp Eldridge, Los Banos, Laguna, has been designated as a place for the special treatment of chronic arthritis, rheumatic affections of long standing, and such other diseases as may be benefited by a course of hot baths.

G.O. 49, AUG. 31, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON. Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as officer in charge of athletics, relieving Capt. Mervin Hill, Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 50, SEPT. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON. The 23d Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Polo, Bulacan, is relieved from duty at that station and will proceed to Santa Rita, Samar, for duty.

G.O. 48, SEPT. 14, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. First Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., is announced as ordnance officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf.

The 1st Infantry having arrived at Calbayog, Samar, Sept. 13, are assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters and all companies except E, K and M, to Camp Connell, Samar. Co. E will take station at Gandara, Samar, and Co. K at Basey, Samar, and Co. M at Santa Rita, Samar.

G.O. 50, SEPT. 20, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. Announces that Capts. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav., and Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., are appointed as aides-de-camp to Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

General McCaskey, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Forts Sill and Reno, Okla., for the purpose of making an inspection of those posts. (Oct. 13, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, relieved. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty days, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, Northern Division, (Oct. 20, N.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James B. Erwin, I.G., is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station, temporarily, in Manila. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of consulting with the firm of architects designing the plans for the new depot to be constructed at Fort Mason, Cal. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., from further duty as camp quartermaster, Newport News, Va., and is detailed as depot Q.M. at that place, vice Major Thomas H. Slavens, relieved. Major Slavens will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., will proceed to Washington, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George F. McGurran, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. Simmons will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Howard, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Stanger, who will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed from San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1906, to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 10, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Smith from further duty at Manila to Iloilo, Cavite. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Nashash from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, and will be sent to Camp Wallace Union for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Forest R. Jacobs, who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Sept. 1, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Codori will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Hugo Laskowski will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon. (Oct. 10, D. Col.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Schwar from Manila to La Paz, Leyte, for duty. (Aug. 25, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson from duty on the transport Ingalls and will be sent to Manila for duty. (Aug. 27, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Roland Bower will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Aug. 27, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William D. Morrison from duty at Manila to the transport Seward for duty, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. John W. Tiford, who will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Sept. 13, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee from duty at Paranas, Samar, to Camp Connell, Samar, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. Ephraim Phillips, who will proceed to Paranas, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Donald L. Parsons is relieved from duty at Manila, and will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. Oscar Raik, who will proceed to New York for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (Aug. 29, Phil. D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James Hallahan, now on temporary duty at Fort Washington, Md., upon the return of Post Comsy. Sergt. John M. Turner to that post, will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Denis McSweeney, who will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles Sanders. Sergeant Sanders will be sent to Cayey, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles L. Geminer, who will be sent to New York city for orders. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Howard H. Bailey, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as surgeon of the chartered transport El Cane during the next voyage of that vessel from Manila to Parang, Mind. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

Major George D. Deshon, surg., will proceed to Rochester, Minn., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frank C. Griffis from sick in hospital to his station, Tagabiran, Samar. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

Major John S. Kulp, surg., duty from sick in the Department of the Visayas, to Manila. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. George T. Tyler from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. C. C. Kress from St. Louis to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. James I. Mabee, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Pitkin, Mind., to the transport Seward, for duty as surgeon theron, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Orville

G. Brown, asst. surg., who will report to the chief surgeon of the division for instructions. Contract Surg. Charles H. Halliday will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (Aug. 31, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Charles H. Stearns from duty at Fort Monroe to Fort Serrano, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 8, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Dental Surg. William G. Hammond, Fort Logan. (Oct. 13, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett will proceed from Brooklyn to Fort Totten, N.Y., for assignment to duty. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. John L. Burkhardt, Fort Sheridan, to take effect when his services can be spared. (Oct. 13, D. Lakes.)

Contract Surg. Arthur D. Prentiss to Balayan, Batangas. (Sept. 5, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Ulysses S. G. Allen to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Sept. 5, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Samuel B. McPhee will proceed from St. Louis to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Leon C. Garcia will proceed from St. Louis to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Edward E. Noble, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Casey, Wash. (Oct. 9, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1906, is granted Major Champ C. McCulloch, Jr., surg., Fort Meade. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. George H. Richardson, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., Fort Riley, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Cullen will proceed from Cincinnati, O., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John N. Merrick from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., to San Francisco, Cal., and take first available transport sailing from that place for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James D. Heysinger, asst. surg., is extended sixteen days. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard H. Baily, asst. surg., now on leave, is relieved from duty at Camp Vicars, Mind., and assigned to duty at Parang, Mind., relieving 1st Lieut. Jess H. Harris, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mind., for duty. Contract Surg. Edward E. Lamkin, Malabang, Mind., will proceed to Bolton, Mind., for temporary duty. Upon the arrival of Dental Surg. William H. Chambers at Camp Overton, Mind., he will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty. Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, asst. surg., at Zamboanga, Mind., he will proceed to Cotobato, Mind., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James I. Mabee, asst. surg., who will proceed to Malabang, Mind., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg., who will comply with Par. 16, S.O., c.s., Philippines Division. (Sept. 6, D. Mind.)

Sergt. First Class James R. Filgate, H.C., Fort McDowell, will be sent to the transport Logan to relieve Sergt. First Class Frederick R. Williams, H.C., who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Sept. 4, D. Luzon.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George J. Holden, paymr., is relieved from the temporary duty assigned him by Par. 3, S.O. 187, Aug. 9, 1906, W.D. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, paymr., will report to the chief paymaster of the department for duty, with station in Manila. (Sept. 11, D. Luzon.)

Major James Canby, paymr., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (Sept. 8, Phil. D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, and will take station in Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief engineer officer. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. George R. Spalding, C.E., from duty under the immediate orders of Major William L. Sibert, C.E., to take effect about Nov. 1, 1906, and will take station at St. Louis, Mo., for duty as chief engineer officer, relieving Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Altaeater, C.E., will upon the expiration of his present leave take station at Pittsburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, O.D., will proceed to Forts Adams, Wetherill, Greble and Getty, R.I., for the purpose of proof-firing certain guns at those posts. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

Paras. 31 and 32, S.O. 222, W.D., Sept. 20, 1906, relating to Ord. Surgt. William Davis, are revoked. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

Ord. Surgt. William Davis, Fort Andrews, Mass., will be sent to Fort Canby, Wash., to relieve Ord. Surgt. Louis Hendricks, who will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Edward M. McKinney, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of informing himself relative to a new wireless telegraph receiver installed at that post, and for consultation with the commandant and assistant commandant of the Signal School regarding text books best adapted for the School of Instruction at Fort Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 10, D. Mo.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeants—Sergt. William H. Inman, to date Oct. 16, 1906. To be sergeant—Corpl. Aaron D. Gabriel, to date Oct. 16, 1906. To be corporal—First Class Pvt. Paul C. Lacey, to date Oct. 16, 1906. (Oct. 16, Signal O.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions and reductions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: First Class Pvt. William J. Logan is reduced to the grade of private, to date Aug. 21, 1906, for delaying official business and for using obscene language over the wire. In view of his early departure from the Philippines Division, First Class Sergt. (P.I. service) Alvin H. Kendall is returned to the grade of sergeant, to rank as such from the date of his original appointment. To be first class sergeants (during service in the Philippines)—Sergts. Thomas Brown, Leonard Reges, Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Adolf J. Dekker and Charles Cortes, to date Sept. 1, 1906. To be sergeants—Corpls. Fred C. Lacey, to date Sept. 1, 1906. To be corporals—First Class Pts. William Shaffer, Charles Payne, Early E. Stradley, Otto A. Dittman, Charles E. Robinson, John E. Ellis and Douglas E. Welsh, to date Sept. 1, 1906. (Oct. 16, Signal O.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Sig. Corps, is relieved from further duty at Base of Operations, Newport News, Va., and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Upon the recommendation of the squadron commander 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., was on Oct. 1 appointed squadron Q.M. and C.S. 1st Squadron, Vice Collins, whose tour has expired. 2d Lieut. Robert L. Collier was on the above date assigned to Troop B.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty as transport quartermaster, is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., is relieved from

further duty as transport Q.M., and will join his proper station. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav., Camp Overton, Mind., will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Aug. 31, D. Min.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. He will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Veterinarian James M. Lawrence, 5th Cav., from further duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Win-

gates, N.M., for duty. (Oct. 11, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Varion D. Dixon, 5th Cav., now on leave at Salisbury, N.C., is detailed to enter the class at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, and will report at Fort Riley on Nov. 1. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonnus, 6th Cav. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 7th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, is detailed as Q.M., and C.S., of the transport. Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav., relieving Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., who will join his regiment.

Captain Arnold will proceed to Manila and take station. 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., will remain on duty as Q.M. and commissary of the transport Kilpatrick until being relieved as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Meade, upon being relieved as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Meade, will join his regiment. (Sept. 1, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., and Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for one month. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 8th Cav., to take effect about the date of departure of his regiment from the Philippines for the U.S. Lieutenant Davis is authorized to return to the U.S. via Europe. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav., to take effect about the date of departure of his regiment from the Philippines for the U.S. He is au-

thorized to return to the U.S. via Europe. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

G.O. 10, OCT. 19, 1906, NINTH U.S. CAVALRY. Capt. A. M. Miller is relieved as adjutant of the regiment. The regimental commander desires to testify his appreciation of Captain Miller's loyalty, and of his able, faithful and conscientious performance of duties. His tact and good judgement have smoothed the ways for both commanding officer and subordinates.

Capt. George F. Hamilton is relieved as commissary and appointed adjutant of the regiment. Capt. F. S. Armstrong is transferred from Troop B to Troop A. Capt. A. M. Miller is assigned to Troop B.

By order of Colonel Godfrey:

GEORGE F. HAMILTON, Capt. and Adj't, 9th Cav. Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 8, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav., upon joining his regiment will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for station. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

Veterinarian Samuel W. Service, 10th Cav., now at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for station. (Oct. 11, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th Cav., now at Fort Washakie, will proceed to the station of his troop, Fort D. A. Russell, for duty. (Oct. 10, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav., to proceed at the expiration of the leave granted him to join the regiment to which he has been assigned. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 17, D. Mo.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Major Horatio G. Sickel,

## 82 INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Lieut. Col. Leo Febiger, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as acting inspector general, to take effect Nov. 1, 1906, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his proper station. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf. (Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf. (Oct. 15, D. Colo.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., from sick in division hospital, to join his station. (Sept. 10, Phil. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 6th Inf., Zamboanga, Mind., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Sept. 1, D. Mind.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for one month. (Sept. 12, Phil. D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, join the station to which he may be assigned in the Dept. of the East. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. —————.

Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., will temporarily relieve Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., from his duties as depot and constructing Q.M. and as officer in charge of the Army Transport Service at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Second Lieut. David H. Scott, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., in the Department of the Visayas and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 11, Phil. D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. LaMotte, 14th Inf. (Oct. 15, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., from temporary charge of the recruiting office in Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James Hanson, 14th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of land transportation, relieving 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf. (Sept. 8, Phil. D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty with the 2d Battalion, 16th Inf. In addition to his duties as battalion commander, Major Ames will assume command of the Second District, Island of Leyte, with headquarters at Dagami. (Sept. 16, D. Vis.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

The leave granted Capt. William B. Folwell, 18th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 10, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, or for so much thereof as may be taken advantage of prior to Nov. 30, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Alfonsi, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., will report to the C.O., Zamboanga, Mind., for detail as commissary and exchange officer of that post to relieve Capt. W. K. Jones, 6th Inf. (Sept. 5, D. Mind.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 11, D. Cal.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., is granted leave for three months. (Oct. 10, Pac. Div.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., now a patient in the Base Hospital, Iloilo, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 16, D. Vis.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave to include Oct. 31, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. John B. Corbly, 25th Inf. (Oct. 16, D. T.)

Capt. Hiram M. Powell, 25th Inf., upon abandonment of Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 17, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for observation and treatment in the hospital at that post. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. John B. Richardson, 26th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to join his company in Cuba. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., will take charge of the detachments of Cos. K and M, 29th Inf., now at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and conduct them to Fort Douglas, Utah, the station of these companies, where they will be reported for duty. (Oct. 11, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf., having been transferred from Co. C to Co. E, will proceed from Fort Logan to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Major Charles Byrne, 30th Inf., is detailed a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for duty during the examination of captains of Infantry only, vice Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 23d Co., P.S., is relieved from duty at Polo, Bulacan, and will proceed to Santa Rita, Samar. (Aug. 31, Phil. D.)

Capt. William S. Neely, P.S., is transferred from the 48th to the 16th Co., and will proceed to join station. (Aug. 29, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 1st Lieut. Joseph Uhrig from the 26th Co. to the 28th Co.; 1st Lieut. Herman Hering from the 28th Co., to the 26th Co. (Aug. 28, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Joss, P.S., will report to the C.O., Zamboanga, Mind., for detail as Q.M. of that post to relieve Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf. (Sept. 5, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Mosley, P.S., now at Infanta, Tayabas, will proceed to Boac, Marinduque, and assume command of that station and the 10th Co., P.S., relieving 2d Lieut. Randal Kerman, P.S., who will proceed to his proper station, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Sept. 11, D. Luzon.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. P. F. Harvey, asst. surg. general; Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1906, and may make an examination as to the present physical condition of 1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Art. Corps. (Oct. 22, D.E.)

Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf.; Major Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M.; Major George D. Deshon, surg., and Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the Army recruiting board at Omaha, Neb., vice Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint; Col. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster general, and Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., relieved. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service on Oct. 20, 1906, of Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf., under the provisions of Sec. 1244, R.S., he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. David O. Roeker, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. Frederick Prediger, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major George D. Powell, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Matthew J. Bell, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Sergt. George Carpenter, Co. F, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. He will repair to his home. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Chief Musician John Kinnaman, band, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 22. Detail: Lieut. Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 11th Cav.; Major George D. Deshon, M.D.; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., judge advocate. (Oct. 15, D. Mo.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N.M. Detail: Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf.; Major Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav.; Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., 2d Lieut. Edgar J. Treacy, 5th Cav., judge advocate. (Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

## CHANGES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following are the retirements and casualties recorded in the office of the Military Secretary, between Sept. 15 and Oct. 20, 1906:

## Retirements.

At their own request, after over forty years' service, Act of June 30, 1882—Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G., Sept. 30, 1906; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, Sept. 30, 1906; Col. Louis V. Cazirac, Art. Corps, Oct. 1, 1906; Col. Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, Sept. 1, 1906; Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., Oct. 2, 1906.

For disability incident to the Service, Sec. 1251, R.S.—Col. Herbert S. Foster, 9th Inf., Oct. 6, 1906; Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Art. Corps, Oct. 16, 1906; 1st Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., 13th Inf., Oct. 16, 1906; 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., Sept. 20, 1906; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., Oct. 11, 1906.

For disability incident to the Service, with increased rank, Act of Oct. 1, 1890—Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., with rank of major, to date from Aug. 7, 1906.

At their own request, after over thirty years' service, Sec. 1243, R.S.—Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tetherly, 9th Cav., Oct. 1, 1906; Major David Price, Art. Corps, Sept. 30, 1906.

## Casualties.

Commissions vacated by new appointments—By Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, his commission as major general, Sept. 18, 1906; by Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, his commission as brigadier general, Sept. 20, 1906; by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, his commission as captain of Cavalry (15th Cav.), Sept. 20, 1906; by Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., his commission as inspector general, with the rank of colonel, Oct. 1, 1906; by Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, his commission as colonel in the Artillery Corps, Oct. 2, 1906.

Resigned—Capt. Robert P. Johnston, C.E., Sept. 17, 1906; 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf., Oct. 4, 1906.

Died—Brig. Gen. Charles Page, retired, Sept. 13, 1906, at Baltimore, Md.; Brig. Gen. William A. Bell, Oct. 17, 1906, at Denver, Colo.; Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, C.E., Sept. 26, 1906, at Fort Hancock, N.J.; Major Sidney E. Clark, retired, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1906; Major Gaines Lawson, retired, Sept. 12, 1906, at Los Angeles, Cal.; Major George S. Hoyle, retired, Oct. 2, 1906, at Atlanta, Ga.; Major Max Wessendorf, retired, Sept. 17, 1906, at Elizabeth, N.J.; Captain Ogood E. Herrick, retired, Oct. 1, 1906, at Watertown, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Calvert, 24th Inf., at Alburia, Leyte, P.I.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Elicott, Oct. 19, 1906, at Fort Monroe, Va.

## FIRST EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE.

The following orders have been issued from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., at Marianar, Havana, Cuba:

## Oct. 12 Orders.

Second Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., will report to the C.O., 15th Cav., at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for duty.

Major E. S. St. George, I.G.; 1st Expeditionary Brigade, and Major Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., will report to the Provisional Governor of Cuba for duty.

## Oct. 13 Orders.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the brigade, announces his official staff as follows: Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff; Capt. William G. Haan, A.C., Military Secretary; Major Blanton Winship, J.A. G. Dept., J.A.; Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., Chief Q.M.; Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary; Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon; Col. Charles H. Whipple, Chief Paymaster; Major William C. Langford, Chief Engineer Officer; Capt. William H. Tschaupp, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. William Mitchell, Chief Signal Officer.

The following are the stations designated for the troops of the U.S. Army, belonging to the 1st Expeditionary Brigade: Province of Pinar del Rio: Pinar del Rio, 3d Squadron, 11th Cav.; Guanajay, 2d Battalion, 28th Inf.

Havana, Camp Columbia: 1, Headquarters, Band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 27th Inf.; 2, Headquarters, Band and 2d Squadron, 11th Cav.; 3, 2d Battalion Engineers; 4, 14th Battery, Field Art.; 5, 11th Battalion, Field Art.; 6, Co. I, Signal Corps; 7, Field Hospital No. 2; 8, detachment of Hospital Corps.

Matanzas: Matanzas, Headquarters, Band and 1st Battalion, 28th Inf.; Cardenas, Headquarters, Band and 3d Battalion, 5th Inf.

Santa Clara: Santa Clara, Headquarters, Band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cav.; Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, 2d Battalion, 5th Inf.

Camaguey: Puerto Principe, Headquarters, Band and 1st Battalion, 17th Inf.; Ciego de Avila, 2d Battalion, 17th Inf.

Oriente: Santiago, Headquarters, Band and 1st Battalion, 11th Inf.; Holguin, 2d Battalion, 11th Inf.

The troops designated and not already at their stations will be sent there as soon as practicable in the following order: 1, Cardenas; 2, Matanzas; 3, Guanajay; 4, Pinar del Rio; 5, Santiago; 6, Holguin; 7, Puerto Principe; 8, Ciego de Avila.

In hiring buildings or camp sites for the accommodation of enlisted men and officers, every effort should be made to obtain reasonable rates. Before camp grounds or building are occupied, definite agreement as to cost will be made with the owners. No gratuitous offers for either camp grounds or buildings for the use of troops will be accepted unless such offers are made in writing. Before camps or buildings are occupied written agreements will be made by the quartermaster and approved by the commanding officer.

Until other satisfactory arrangements can be made the purchase of fresh native meats is authorized.

The Headquarters, Band and 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., will

proceed at the earliest practicable date to Cardenas, Cuba, and take station there.

Major E. B. Frick, surg., U.S.A., is detailed as temporary sanitary officer at Camp Columbia, Cuba, in addition to his other duties.

The carrying of arms by officers and enlisted men in the City of Havana, while off duty, is forbidden.

First Lieut. L. D. Cabel, A.Q.M., is designated as a surveying officer, and will inspect commissary stores at the Commissary Depot near Headquarters.

Capt. J. H. Allen, asst. surg., is relieved from duty with Field Hospital No. 10, and will report to the C.O., 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., and accompany that battalion to Cardenas. Upon arrival at the latter place he will proceed to Sagua la Grande for duty, relieving Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., who will proceed to Cardenas for duty.

All Hospital Corps non-commissioned officers and privates now with the 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., will accompany it for duty at Cardenas.

Co. F, 27th Inf., is designated for duty at Brigade Headquarters and will be moved there as soon as practicable.

Major W. A. Mann, Major F. J. Kernan, and Capt. G. W. Read, Gen. Staff, are assigned as assistants to the Chief of Staff, 1st Expeditionary Brigade.

Orders of Oct. 14.

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., is assigned for duty with the 27th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., is designated as Police Officer, Camp Columbia. He will have charge of the policing of all grounds, etc., in the vicinity of the barracks and camp in Camp Columbia.

Orders of Oct. 15.

Each company of Infantry, troop of Cavalry and battery of Artillery not already supplied with the reconnaissance instruments authorized to be issued by the Engineer Department, will submit requisition without delay, to the Chief Engineer Officer, 1st Expeditionary Brigade, for such instructions as are not now on hand.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., will report in person to the commanding general, 1st Expeditionary Brigade, Havana, Cuba, for detail at the headquarters of that brigade.

Capt. J. T. Moore, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles S. Donevin, 27th Inf., with twenty men, will report to Major E. S. John Greble, for the purpose of destroying certain property to be designated by him.

General Bell, under date of Oct. 16, says: "The 1st Expeditionary Brigade, U.S.M.C., will retain its present designation and remain as now constituted. The 1st Expeditionary Brigade constituted by G.O. No. 166, W.D., Oct. 2, 1906, will hereafter be known as the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, U.S.A. It will remain as now constituted, but no commanding general or staff will be assigned thereto at present."

## ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Honolulu, Sept. 28.

INGALLS—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for Newport News.

Sailed from Gibraltar Oct. 23.

DIX—At Seattle.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Oct. 3 for Newport News.

Sailed from Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 20.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, Oct. 17.

MECELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MAEDE—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for Newport News.

Sailed from Gibraltar Oct. 23.

O'Keefe, 12th Cav. Mrs. A. B. Warfield, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rudolph Smyser, of Boston, were the guests of honor at a card party given Thursday afternoon by Miss Mattie Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Josiah C. Minus gave a dinner for Miss Tullock and Mr. Bolman Friday evening preceding the hop. Besides the honor guests there were present Miss Katherine Shields, of Manila; Miss Margaret Watson, of St. Louis; Lieutenants Major and Herron. Col. Charles B. Hall, Major George S. Young, Captains Gordon, Martin and Clarke, and Lieutenant Dillingham left Friday evening on a special electric car for Kansas City to attend the horse show there.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray entertained with a hop supper Friday night as a compliment to their guest, Miss Katherine Shields. Other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Minus, Miss Watson, of St. Louis; Miss Hunter, of Fort Wingate; Miss King, of Detroit; Miss Larmon, of Salem, N.Y.; Major George O. Squier, Captains Sheldon, Halloran, Wildman and King; Lieutenants Morrow, Patterson, Cummins, Leasure, Herron and Major Wildman.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Catherine Wohlgemuth, daughter of Mrs. Lucy A. Wohlgemuth, and Lieut. William Robert McCleary, 18th Inf., will take place Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at the home of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell entertained at dinner Friday night, among the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Raymond on Wednesday night gave a most enjoyable card party, in honor of Miss King, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Larmon, of Salem, N.Y. Those who composed a party to attend the horse show Friday evening in Kansas City were: Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterritt, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Traub, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieutenant Coleman, Dr. Talbot, Majors Beach, Carter and Kirby; Captains McFarland and Grote, Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, Lieutenant Jordan and Robert Walsh.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, who have been at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the past few months, will arrive Wednesday for a short visit with Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, en route to Manila, via San Francisco, where they expect to sail Nov. 5 on the transport Logan. Miss Hunter, of Fort Wingate, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Sterritt. Lieutenant Robins has left for a visit in Washington, D.C. Miss Katherine Shields, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, will leave Tuesday for Fort Douglas, Utah, prior to her sailing on Nov. 5 for her home in Manila. Mrs. Josiah C. Minus, Mrs. John West and sister, Mrs. Willits, of Philadelphia, were guests at a Kensington party given in the city Thursday by Mrs. Irving Parmelee as a compliment to Miss Florence Tullock.

The first weekly dance of the newly organized Fort Leavenworth Social Club was held Wednesday evening in the gymnasium. About 250 persons were in attendance.

Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave gave a very delightful dinner party Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Katherine Shields. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray and Lieut. C. H. Morrow. Mrs. Willis Uline was among the guests at a bridge party given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. C. C. Smith for the Young Matrons' Bridge Club. Mrs. Josiah C. Minus and Mrs. Cowan were the guests of the Ladies' Bridge Club, which met Wednesday with Mrs. James McKibben, of the north esplanade. Mr. Desmonde O'Keefe, who has been spending the summer with his uncle, Captain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has returned. Judge and Mrs. J. C. Douglas gave a delightful bridge party in the city Wednesday evening at their home on South Broadway. Those from the post who attended were Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrill and Lieut. and Mrs. Minus, and Mrs. C. C. Smith, of Jefferson Barracks. Lieutenant Morrow gave a dinner Wednesday evening at his mess to Miss Shields. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, Miss Jamison, of Baltimore; Miss Bess Martin and Miss Lucia Hunting, of the city; Lieutenant Merry, Major and Peyton. Mrs. Fuqua gave a luncheon Friday, at which Miss Shields was the honor guest. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Fisher entertained with a bridge party in compliment to Miss Shields, and Thursday evening Capt. H. O. Williams and the officers of his mess gave a most delightful dinner party in Miss Shields' honor, which was chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray.

Miss Helen Howard, of Atchison, Kan., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. K. T. Rigg, Miss Jessie Carr and Lieut. Fred Young attended the horse show Monday night in Kansas City. Lieutenant Hunter, 12th Cav., arrived Tuesday from Fort Oglethorpe in charge of fourteen prisoners for the military prison.

The members of the 16th Battery have completed their arrangements for the entertainment to be given to-night in honor of the officers and enlisted men of the 11th Battery. Music will be furnished by the 18th Infantry band.

Sheridan hall of the new college building is nearly furnished and Grant hall will be completed sometime during December. Secretary Taft is expected here in November to look over the site for the buildings in the sub-post, north of Merritt Lake.

Mrs. A. A. McDonald, of Alabama, is visiting her son, Capt. J. B. McDonald, at No. 2 Riverside.

A new Signal Corps battery wagon, to be used by Co. A, Signal Corps, has been received from Washington. It is so large that all of the equipment can be arranged in a systematic manner. It will be used for the wireless telegraph, telephone and other equipment.

Herman Schumm played on the Leavenworth High School football team Saturday afternoon in a game at the Soldiers' Home against Kansas City High School. Several from the post witnessed the game, Capt. and Mrs. Schumm being among the number.

The Fort Leavenworth polo team was defeated at Kansas City Saturday morning by the officers' team of Fort Riley by a score of 4 1-4 to 2 1-2. The contest was a very exciting one, but the Riley players had the better horses. Lieutenant Smith was not in the line-up, and his absence handicapped the local team considerably. Dr. O'Connell, of Fort Riley, played in his place. Lieutenant Engel played a remarkable game for the Fort Leavenworth team. Lieutenant Engel, Captain Hains and Dr. O'Connell made the goals for Fort Leavenworth, but a foul was made by Captain Hains and half a point was taken off. The officers remained for the afternoon game and returned to the post Saturday evening.

Mrs. E. Holland Rubottom went to Kansas City Monday to be the guest of Mrs. Webb at a luncheon at the Hotel Baltimore.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 21, 1906.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford, A.C., goes to Manhattan to-morrow, where he will referee the Agricultural State Normal football game. Major E. A. Millar, A.C., from Fort Leavenworth, and Capt. S. D. Sturgis, A.C., from Fort D. A. Russell, are here taking examination for promotion. Veterinarian Glasson, 9th Cav., has arrived from Jefferson Barracks for duty. Lieutenant Eby, 2d Cav., has relieved Lieutenant Gordon as squadron Q.M. and commissary.

The football game with Washburn College at Topeka, scheduled for Tuesday, the 16th, was called off on account of rain and postponed until the 24th. The game with the St. John's Military Academy takes place on the 28th on the home grounds. Arrangements have been made with La Harpe for two games; one at that place and one here. La Harpe is in the southwestern part of the State in the gas belt and is near Gas City and Iola. The team is composed in the main of ex-college players who are employed in different capacities in the smelters and foundries, and is a combination that is hard to beat. 'Yale Murphy' and several other famous players of Eastern elevens are on the team. Last year they polished up the college teams in this section in ragtime order. Salina Wesleyan is also to play here.

The rumor relative to the change of station of the 7th and 20th Batteries has been strengthened out. It seems that Ordinance Mechanic Oakley, of Rock Island Arsenal, was directed to come here shortly after the 7th and 20th started on their practice march to put those two batteries in a state of com-

plete repair at the earliest possible date. It was then understood that these batteries were destined for Cuban service in event of a second expedition leaving for that island. These directions were countermanded when it was known that a second expedition would not go. Lieut. B. F. Browne, A.C., who has been attached to the 7th Battery during the summer, has been ordered to his proper station, Fort Moultrie, S.C., and will leave some time this week.

For the present church call will be sounded at 3:15 and 7:45 p.m., on Sundays, for Christian Science services in the post chapel. Mrs. McElberry will be in charge.

Colonel Macombe gave a box party on Wednesday night to see "His Highness the Bey." Capt. Paul Halloran, Med. Dept., who accompanied the 5th Battalion, F.A., on its practice march, returned to Fort Leavenworth the first of the week. Captain Miller has been in Kansas City with the polo team. Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Parker, 13th Cav., is having the household effects packed preparatory to leaving for Havana, Cuba, where she will join her husband.

Under the coaching of Lieut. P. D. Glassford, A.C., who is playing quarterback, the football team is rapidly rounding into first class shape. Practice is held daily.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Hartman, arrived last week from Fort Clark, Texas. Captain Hartman comes here as an instructor in tactics in the School of Application. They were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner upon their arrival. Majors Morgan and Lewis and Veterinarian Tempany were in the post the first of the week from East St. Louis, Ill., where they are on horse-board duties. They returned Monday.

Secretary Taft is expected here shortly to make final recommendations for the converting of Fort Riley into a brigade post. He is also scheduled to make several speeches throughout the state on campaign issues.

Fort Riley's four lost both games in the polo tournament at Kansas City last week. On Thursday the game was lost to the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club by a score of 4 3-4 to 1 1-2. The game was close and fast through all the periods, but according to reports, Missouri had the fastest ponies. The game on Saturday was won by the Ontwents team of Chicago by a score of 11 1-2 to 4 3-4.

Colonel Godfrey has asked for another bachelor officers' hall with accommodations for twenty-four officers. The question of quarters is becoming a serious one and, as it now stands, there are not sufficient for those of the regular garrison, let alone the student personnel. Several sites for this building have been considered: one on the other side of the Ogden road from Carr hall, and one opposite the field officers' quarters occupied by Major Lewis, east of Sheridan avenue. The bachelor officers' quarters under construction in the Artillery sub-post will be called Forsyth hall, in honor of General Forsyth, retired, whose death is reported this week.

The Mexican officers who will attend the school this term, and who have been stopping in Kansas City taking in the horse show, have arrived. They are: Lieuts. Rodolfo Casillas, Arturo Cervantes, Carlos Gonzales and Charles Diaz, all of the artillery branch of their service. The following Army officers arrived the first of the week to take the school course, which commences this week: 2d Lieuts. C. R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; J. G. Barnard, 5th Cav.; C. Lininger, 1st Cav.; E. R. W. McCabe, 6th Cav.; E. Engel, 9th Cav.; J. C. King, 10th Cav.; G. L. Converse, 14th Cav.; E. W. Niles, C. G. Mettler, J. S. Bradshaw and H. W. Huntley, all Art. Corps. The delay in inaugurating the remodeling of the old post exchange building has made the quarters question a very perplexing one, and until that building is completed it is a case of get along the best way possible.

The post exchange has declared a dividend for September and, as about \$3,000 will be disbursed, troop commanders will receive about \$150 and battery commanders about \$200. The regimental fund of the 9th Cavalry and the Hospital Corps will receive about \$150 and \$100, respectively. The season has been a very prosperous one and another big dividend will be declared this month.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford has already taken up the subject of basketball, which was made so popular last season by the famous 20th Battery team. This year the garrison will be represented by a post team. The season will open on Dec. 11, with the University of Nebraska. Games with the following teams have been arranged for: College of Emporia, State Normal University of Emporia, Baker University of Topeka, Salina Wesleyan, St. John's Military Academy of Salina, Glasgow Composite team (athletic club and high school), Ottawa University, Bethany College, Kansas City Dental College and Kansas City Athletic Club.

Nearly all the apparatus for the finger-print system has arrived at the post hospital, and Sergeant Heckleman expects to receive orders to leave for the different posts in this department to instruct an officer and a member of the Hospital Corps at each place in its use.

Work on the new buildings about the post has taken a new impetus of late, some of the long delayed material having arrived. It will be some six weeks before the remodeling of the old post exchange building will be completed. Capt. A. M. Miller, 9th Cav., has been relieved as post adjutant and Capt. George F. Hamilton, adjutant, 9th Cav., has been detailed in his stead.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1906.

The new chapel of St. Cornelius, the Centurion, on Governors Island, was dedicated on Oct. 19, with imposing ecclesiastical and military ceremonies. The Bishop Coadjutor of New York, the Rt. Rev. D. H. Greer, D.D., officiated, assisted by the reverend clergy of Trinity parish. At 10:30 the procession formed on the south side of the chapel, consisting of the band of the 12th Infantry; the choir of Trinity Church, New York, under the direction of Mr. Victor Baier; the choir of the chapel, under the direction of Lieut. A. F. Halpin; the 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., Major John S. Mallory commanding; the clergy of Trinity Parish, the Bishop Coadjutor of New York. The procession proceeded to the west door, the band playing and the choir singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Arrived at the tower, the band and battalion took their places in the chapel, and the Bishop knocked upon the inside door of the tower. The church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church stood within, accompanied by Major Gen. James F. Wade, Major Gen. F. D. Grant, Col. Leaven C. Allen, with their respective aides and staffs. These formally opened the church to the Bishop, and preceded him and the entire procession up to the choir of the chapel. The service then began and proceeded in the usual order. The officiants at Mathis were the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Mus. Doc., the Rev. William M. Geer, vicar of old St. Paul's chapel, Broadway and Vesey street; and the Rev. Dr. Vibert, vicar of Trinity chapel. The music was by Trinity Church choir. The Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion assisted by the Rev. Dr. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes chapel, and the Rev. Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith of Governors Island. The sermon was by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., who was unfortunately prevented from being present on account of illness. The sermon was read by Dr. Manning. It was a pleasure to see former Chaplain, Rev. E. A. C. Goodwin at the ceremonies. He walked in the procession with the present chaplain, and occupied a seat in the chancel sedilia.

The offerings, amounting to about \$140, were for the Army Relief Fund. The chapel, seating on the occasion nearly 600 persons, was well filled, and following the ceremonies a luncheon was served for 350 at the Officers' Club. The weather, which had been threatening for a day or so, was fairly pleasant, and the out-door arrangements of the procession around the gray stone walls and massive tower, with the gay decorations of the plaza in front of the club, the mingling of Army and Church, the choristers' voices and the military band made a spectacle as beautiful as it was unusual.

The chapel, designed by Charles A. Haight, is a stone cruciform building—length, 106 feet; width, 76 feet—in the Perpendicular 14th Century Gothic. It is seated with cathedral chairs, and contains a small chapel on the north side of the chancel, and below a mortuary chapel. The building is constructed on the Gustavino system of vaulting, the flat tile arch, and is entirely without beams or pillars. It is fireproof

throughout and of very solid construction. The open timber roofs, with paneled roofs in the transepts, are considered very beautiful. A number of memorials are already installed. Among them the east window, to the memory of Major Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Hancock, by their relatives; memorial tablets to the Rev. John McVickar, D.D., chaplain 1844-1862; to Chaplain J. M. La Tourrette, stationed here 1865-1868. The processional cross was presented in memory of the late Chaplain McVickar by his great-grandchildren, among them being Capt. Sidney Haight, 5th Cav.; a stone credence from Prof. and Mrs. Butterfield, in memory of her husband, the late Gen. David Butterfield.

The walls of the chapel are hung with flags, among them being five sets of colors of the 8th Infantry; a tiger regiment flag of the Imperial Chinese Guard, captured in the battle of Pekin, kindly loaned by Lieut. Col. George P. Scriver; a Filipino war flag, surrendered by Gen. Miguel Malvar, by whom it was surrendered to Capt. William T. Johnston, who has kindly allowed it to be displayed; and three Service flags, donated by Major G. H. G. Gale, besides those transferred from the old chapel, together with the native shields of the Mexican war period and dates up to 1853.

St. Cornelius the Centurion, for whom the chapel is named, is the patron saint of soldiers. He was the first of the Roman soldiers to be converted to Christianity.

Rear Admiral Call entertained the officers and ladies of Governors Island at a tea on board the Italian cruiser Fieramosca on Tuesday afternoon. Rear Admiral Cogahan, U.S.N., kindly sent the navy yard tug Powhatan to take the Governors Island contingent to the ship. There was dancing on the quarter deck, which was enclosed in flags for that purpose, and tea and other refreshments were afterwards served in the officers' cabin. At the hop on Friday night Lieutenants Roberto, Pratte, Gonzenbach, and Suardi, from the Fieramosca, were present; also Lieutenant Bricker, U.S.N., and Midshipman Minor, U.S.N.

Among guests on the island may be mentioned General Lee and Miss Ruggles at Col. S. C. Mills'; Mrs. Wilcoxson, Mrs. Whitaker, and Miss Reid at Mrs. W. J. Pardee'; and Mrs. C. A. Abbott and Mr. Abbott at Major Dixon's.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1906.

The football game with Williams College was the event of the past week. The weather conditions were wretched: an all-night rain having left the ground in a slippery condition. Nevertheless the spectators kept up a warm interest in the contest, and the cadets and their friends were jubilant over the West Point victory, of 17-0. Williams, like Colgate, had established a fine reputation, and the result was all the more satisfactory, as not having been altogether expected. The absence of Beavers, Smith, R. H., and Johnson, R. D., weakened the cadet team, as did also the changing of Erwin to guard and Weeks to tackle. The especial feature of the second half was the good use made of the on-side kick. This was recovered time and again for long gains.

The West Point line-up was: Moose, i.e.; Weeks, lt.; Erwin, lg.; Sultan (Philo), c.; Christy, r.g.; Pullen, r.t.; Stearns (Hickham), r.e.; Garey, E. B., q.b.; Hill (Smith, Arnold), r.h.b.; Mountford, l.h.b.; Hanlon, l.b. Referee, Mr. Vail; umpire, Mr. Outland; linesman, Lieut. W. D. Smith; halves, 20 minutes each.

Hill made the first touchdown, Mountford missing goal, and no more scoring was done until the second half, when Smith made a run of 31 yards for a touchdown, kicking his own goal. Moose made the final touchdown, Weeks kicking the goal.

Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, preached at the morning and evening service on Sunday, and also addressed the meeting of the cadets' Y.M.C.A.

On Tuesday afternoon the Portuguese ambassador visited the post. A salute of fifteen guns was fired and a review of the battalion of cadets rendered the distinguished guest. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Smith, of New York city, spent a few days at the post last week as guests at the hotel. Dr. Smith is a son of the late Dr. A. K. Smith, who was post surgeon at West Point from about '83 to '87. Capt. T. L. Rhodes, recently relieved from duty at the Point, was among the visitors of the past week.

The funeral of Sergeant Webber, a retired soldier, whose home was at Highland Falls, was held on Sunday afternoon. Interment, with full military honors, was made at the post cemetery.

The Misses Delafield, after a fortnight's stay at the post, left for their home in New York city last Friday. Gen. and Mrs. Mordecai leave this week for their home in Washington, after a visit of several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Summers. Lieut. and Mrs. David McC. McKell, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, of New York, have been among other visitors.

The Card Club has resumed its weekly meetings. The meetings of the Reading Club will be resumed next month.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 19, 1906.

Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., who has been at Fort Sill on court-martial duty, returned the first of the week. Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, Q.M. Dept., spent several days in El Paso last week from his post at Fort Bayard, N.M. Capt. Hiram Mc. Powell, 25th Inf., left the first of the week for Fort Niobrara, Neb., to make final arrangements toward abandoning that garrison.

The 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., under command of Major J. M. Partillo, passed through Las Cruces, N.M., this week and on their return will be given a ball by the local militia company of Las Cruces.

The guard house was moved the first of the week back to the old guard house, and the one vacated is being turned into a club for the bachelor officers.

The bids for the putting down of another well at the post were opened by Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, 25th Inf., constructing Q.M., and the lowest was submitted by Mr. Gasser, engineer of the city water works system.

The officers and ladies of the post were invited to attend the opening hop of the social club in El Paso this week. Several of the ladies from the garrison were the guests of Mrs. W. S. Tilton, of El Paso, at a "studio tea" the first of the week, and the affair was a very delightful one.

Major and Mrs. F. E. Jewell, of El Paso, are expecting their daughter-in-law, wife of Lieut. Christopher C. Jewell, U.S.N., to visit them the first of the week from Santa Barbara, Cal., to be present at the wedding of Miss Adele Jewell and Mrs. John Franklin Coles on Oct. 24.

#### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Oct. 24, 1906.

Mrs. William C. Sproul, wife of Senator Sproul, of Chester, Pa., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Scoville Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, who have been visiting Lieutenant Lincoln's parents at Ames, Iowa, for the past two months, have returned. Lieut. William M. Davis, who has been at Fort D. A. Russell, returned last Sunday.

Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, wife of Captain Cruikshank, and their daughter, Miss Mary, left last week for Evanston, Ill., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Cruikshank's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holabird. Mr. Brooks Meenley, of Baltimore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., last Sunday week. Lieut. William F. Morrison will move his family to West Point, this week, where he will report for duty. Capt. William M. Cruikshank was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., last Sunday. Mrs. D. M. Johnson, Jr., wife of D. M. Johnson, one of Chester's popular young attorneys, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Scoville Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner, last Tuesday evening Mrs. D. M. Johnson and Captain Cruikshank.

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The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has approved the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board which recently revised the specifications under which smokeless powder for the Government is being manufactured. The board went thoroughly into the subject of purification and has made the regulations for inspection more rigid than ever before. It has also insisted upon a greater degree of uniformity than has heretofore been required, the limits of dimensions in granulation being made very narrow. It is understood that the manufacturers felt at first some doubt about their ability to work within such narrow limits, but that they have agreed to modify their machinery and methods in such respects as may be necessary and to make every effort to meet the new requirements. The importance of uniformity lies in its effect upon accuracy of fire, and it is believed that in this respect a substantial improvement may be looked for when the new specifications shall have made themselves felt, which of course will not be for some time, as the manufacture of powder is a matter of many months.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

**CRITICISM WHICH SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.**

One of the most striking features of the current annual reports of Army division and department commanders thus far published in the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** is the intelligent, outspoken spirit of criticism which characterizes their statements. What the authors of those reports regard as errors or defects in Army administration have been clearly pointed out and condemned. Where subordinate officers have appeared to be at fault the fact has been candidly but dispassionately stated and wherever the best interests of the Service have seemed to require censure either for persons or methods the censure has been calmly but unmistakably administered.

Whether this criticism has been just or unjust in all cases or in any it is not our present purpose to inquire. Its real significance for the time being is that it denotes a high and wholesome sense of responsibility on the part of commanding officers and an acute appreciation of their obligation to the Service at large. To an officer of fine sensibilities nothing can be more distasteful than to have to criticize either his brother officers or the system and methods under which he and they are practising their profession. We may be sure, therefore, that when an officer indulges in such criticism it is almost invariably prompted solely by a keen realization of his duty to the Service as a whole. It is not merely his privilege but he is obligated by his oath to condemn abuses, indicate errors and make recommendations looking to improvements in the Service in order that the welfare of the Army may be jealously guarded. It is for this reason that we regard the criticism embodied in the annual reports as specially commendable. If they are well grounded their publication will hasten the application of the proper remedies. If they are unwarranted that fact can be the more easily ascertained because of the publicity thus given to them. Just criticism of the Army by its own officers cannot injure it. Its real interests will be promoted by so encouraging the spirit of intelligent, fair-minded criticism among its members that the public will come to understand that the most rigorous censors of the Service are its own officers. Fortunately the tendency is all in this direction. The officers of the Army are students as well as soldiers, among whom independence of thought, responsibility of action and personal devotion to the welfare of their profession are at least as highly developed as among any numerically equal body of American citizens that might be assembled from the followers of any other vocation, not even excepting the clergy. It is not strange that the habit of criticism, of suggestion and of recommendation should be strongly implanted in the minds of those officers. It is a habit which, rationally exercised and properly encouraged by the Government, as it is at present, will contribute helpfully to the improvement of our military interests.

We observe with gratification that in the Navy also there is a tendency toward greater freedom in the expression of individual opinion, particularly with regard to administrative methods and questions of general policy. Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., an officer of most enviable qualifications, points out, however, in the current number of *Proceedings* of the Naval Institute, that writing by Navy officers for publication still has its tribulations. He says: "An article on tactics by the writer, under the title, 'The Jane Naval War Game, in the *Scientific American*,' written at the request of the Secretary of the Naval Institute, was required by the Navy Department to be first submitted to it for consideration, and several paragraphs were officially stricken from it before it was allowed to appear. Subsequently an article by the writer, entitled 'Colliers and Coalings Stations,' reluctantly written at the request of the Secretary of the Institute, received the condemnation of the Department, and the writer was officially reprimanded. The next contribution of the writer to the pages of the *Proceedings*, 'Operations of the Navy and Marine Corps in the Philippines,' was expurgated by the Board of Control, and the part which expressed the writer's opinions

on medals and letters of commendation was not allowed to appear."

It must be assumed that the expurgation of Commander Niblack's papers and the reprimand administered to him for his utterances were all in accord with the authority of the Navy Department, and consequently the latter is not to be criticized for its action. The fault, if there be any, is in the system itself rather than with those who applied it. If the effect of the system now in vogue is, as it appears to have been in this case, to stifle the freedom of individual thought and utterance on subjects relating to the naval Service, it seems most unwise. Whether the passages officially stricken from one of Commander Niblack's papers were thus treated for prudential reasons, and whether the paper for which he was reprimanded amounted to a criticism upon his superiors or a violation of regulations in other respects, we have no means of knowing, but the fact remains that here is an officer of high attainments and professional zeal who has been made to suffer severe hardship for expressing his individual opinion on questions affecting the Service to which he belongs. It is furthest from our purpose to pass any criticism upon those who inflicted this hardship upon him. Our objection is not against them, but against the system under which they acted—a system which seems calculated to suppress freedom of thought and expression, stifle the spirit of professional zeal and foster indifference among those subject to its authority.

The officers both of the Navy and Army can safely be trusted to discuss Service topics with dignity, discretion and proper reserve. They should be encouraged to do so to the fullest extent compatible with their professional duties and the public interest. Honest criticism will harm no legitimate interest. Free discussion will lead to the truth. No broad-minded, progressive administration has the slightest reason to dread it.

#### A HINT FOR OUR PLUTOCRATIC READERS.

The two Africander multi-millionaires, Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, set an example to their class by the liberal provision they made in their wills for the extension of the means of communication in the undeveloped regions of South Africa. Rhodes left \$6,000,000 to be expended in the extension of railway and telegraph communications in Rhodesia, and Beit bequeathed the same amount to trustees for the benefit of the Cape-Cairo railway, in all, twelve millions of dollars for railroad extension in South Africa. Private enterprise has shown itself competent for the work of extending the railroads, even beyond the needs of population in this country, and there is no occasion for the exercise of generosity in this direction.

There is a use, however, to which Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller might well devote their surplus millions when they have finished with the establishment of free libraries and the endowment of Baptist universities. This is the encouragement of the work of improving the roads of the United States. We are disposed to believe that this would do more to promote the comfort and increase the practical intelligence of the people than even an increase in the facilities for reading and the means of obtaining what is known as the "higher education." There is a growing skepticism as to the value to the average citizen of the education in mere book knowledge which goes beyond his possible requirements of its subject. Superintendent Jordan, of the Minneapolis public schools, has been bold enough to declare that "twenty-five per cent. of the pupils of the higher schools would be better off if sent to work." In Massachusetts they would appear to be of the contrary opinion, for in two months of the year fifteen thousand children, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, were taken from remunerative employment and sent back to school.

That early school education, however valuable, is not indispensable to success in life is shown by the fact that we have had one President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, who did not learn to read and write until he was married and his wife taught him. George Stephenson, to whom we owe the locomotive that has revolutionized land travel, never went to school in his life and did not learn to read and write until he was eighteen years old. Similar examples might be multiplied, not to discredit education in the true sense, but to show how necessary it is that it should be in the line of the pupil's probable future career, as the education of West Point and Annapolis and that of our technical schools is. The Hon. Andrew D. White, once the head of a great university, as the result of his extensive experience, reaches the conclusion that the chief need of the Republic is "a better education for the people." There is a doubt, therefore, whether, our educational methods being as they are, some of the money now so lavishly expended on education by public-spirited citizens might not be better devoted to other uses.

One of these uses, as we have said, is that of encouraging road building and thus promoting that intercourse between neighbor and neighbor which is the foundation of civilization. As to Mr. Rockefeller, he needs only to develop on a larger scale the interest in good roads which he has displayed at his country seat at Pocantico Hills, N.Y. There he has built, at a great expense and largely under his own engineering, roads which have greatly facilitated the convenience of his neighbors as well as his own. It is the system of both of the benevolent plutocrats we have named to encourage the contribution of others by their own liberal donations, and such a system might well be applied to road building. It may be said that the work for which we suggest the

donation of private funds is one which should be undertaken by the State. But this is equally true of the work of education which prompts such liberal private donations, in addition to the many millions expended upon it out of public funds. Experience shows that the need of good roads goes far beyond the liberality or the intelligence of the average tax payer who controls the action of public officials. The General Government has loaned its credit to or otherwise assisted railroad building to the extent of hundreds of millions, while it has undertaken but one venture in the way of improving turnpikes, and this to the extent of expending upon what is known as the national road, from Cumberland, Md., to Vandalia, Ill., a part of the \$6,842,000 obtained from the sale of the land north of the Ohio ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia on the express agreement that part of the proceeds of the sale should be devoted to the building of this road.

The national encouragement of good roads, aside from those for local use on, or adjacent to, Government reservations ceased with this venture. The old national road is reported to be still in fair condition, after nearly one hundred years of use, and a movement is on foot to put it in complete condition at the national expense.

The Department of Agriculture has a division for instruction in permanent road building, under whose direction the work of road building by public or private enterprise could be undertaken and perhaps the officers of our Army might be utilized as a corps of inspectors to see that the work was properly done. The multiplication of good roads is intimately associated with the public defense and our soldiers who are to meet in annual encampments would be less leg-wearied if they had proper roads to travel on.

The much criticized automobile is doing a great deal to increase the demand for good roads, and General Miles was among those who have advocated the building of a broad road for automobiles across the country. The State of New York has voted \$50,000,000 for the improvement of its highways, and as the local authorities are required to expend an equal amount upon the roads to which the State appropriation is devoted, we may look for a great improvement in the roads of the Empire State, whose example should stimulate other States to like enterprise. The State Engineer of New York is preparing a map showing the present and prospective condition of the roads of the State. This map shows 692 miles of improved roads already completed; 1,550 miles, plans for which have been approved by the various boards of supervisors, and 5,450 miles whose improvement is recommended by the State Engineer to form a complete system of improved roads for the State.

From reports of the department's road inspectors it is estimated that there are about 67,579 miles of highways in constant use in the State of New York, and 7,509 miles of side or cross roads seldom used. The existence of 75,000 miles of roads in this single State affords some indication of the amount of work to be done before the country will be crossed in every direction by roads equal to those of France, for example. The work of improving the roads of the United States is one with which any man might be proud to associate his name and to which public funds might properly be devoted to the extent of hundreds of millions.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is carrying out a series of very interesting experiments in the use of high explosives as bursting charges for shells. Up to the present time the Navy has continued to use black powder for this purpose, the other explosives which have from time to time been tried, having proved deficient in some of the qualities which are essential in an explosive for naval use. Among the substances which have been tried and rejected may be mentioned gun cotton, picric acid, and maximite. It is well known that "lyddite," the explosive commonly used in England, is picric acid pure and simple. This is a cheap and convenient explosive, but by no means an ideal one from the point of view of safety, as is evidenced by the numerous accidents which have occurred with it abroad and by the further and very significant fact, that although the English use it with their land guns, they have never accepted it for any armor-piercing projectile except those of small caliber. In fact, for all such projectiles of above 5-inch caliber, the English are still using black powder. The experiments now in progress by the Bureau of Ordnance, under the immediate supervision of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance, give promise of resulting in the adoption of an explosive which, while many times as powerful as black powder, is at the same time distinctly safer both in storage and in firing. It is not expected that the tests can be completed before next summer, as they necessarily include prolonged tests of keeping qualities under Service conditions.

Erroneous and sensational stories were circulated this week that the Japanese Government had directed Midshipman Kitagaki, the only remaining Japanese student at the Naval Academy, to withdraw because of the sudden growth of anti-American feeling in Japan. The harm which a publication of this character might do is thoroughly realized in official circles, but seems to have been overlooked by a few of the daily newspapers that grasped at this incident and endeavored to make out of it a sensation. As a matter of fact, and this we state with high authority, Midshipman Kitagaki requested to be allowed to withdraw from the Naval Academy because he was deficient in his studies and unable to keep up with his class.

Under date of Oct. 9 the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, wrote to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington saying that Midshipman Kitagaki had been reported deficient in his studies by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the following day Secretary Root received a letter, couched in the most courteous terms, from Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, in which he requested permission for Midshipman Kitagaki to be allowed to withdraw because of his deficiency in the work of his class, and at the same time expressed the great appreciation of the Japanese Government for the courteous and kindly treatment which had been accorded the young man while at the Naval Academy. No reflection whatever is cast upon Midshipman Kitagaki for his failure to maintain the strenuous pace at the Naval Academy because of his unfamiliarity with the English language. Our Annapolis correspondent gives the local view of the causes of Midshipman Kitagaki's resignation, which, as we note above, is positively denied from official sources in Washington. Pending the Department's action on his case, Kitagaki has received an extended leave. Kitagaki is son of Baron Kitagaki, of the Imperial Privy Council. He entered the American Naval Academy in September, 1904. The resignation of young Kitagaki removes the only Japanese midshipmen at the Academy, the other one, K. Matsukata, having died in August of typhoid fever.

There seems to be some confusion among the candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army as to the allotment made by the Secretary of War of the vacancies and just how these vacancies are to be filled. We therefore have again looked into this matter and can straighten out any misconceptions which exist in the minds of any of the candidates. On July 1, last, fifty-seven vacancies existed in the grade of second lieutenant and they will be competed for in the examination to be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on Dec. 3, when the enlisted candidates, the honor graduates of military institutions and the civilian candidates will all be examined. There are thirty-five enlisted candidates who have passed their preliminary examination and have been notified that they may compete for commissions as second lieutenants. Of the fifty-seven vacancies nine are in the Cavalry arm, twenty-five are in the Infantry arm and twenty-three are in the Artillery Corps. All of the thirty-five enlisted men who pass a satisfactory examination, meeting all requirements, will be commissioned. It must be remembered, however, that none of the candidates for commissions will be required to take the special examination for the twenty-three Artillery Corps vacancies—they may take this examination or not as they elect. After the enlisted candidates who pass their examination have been provided for, the eight honor graduates of military institutions who may pass the examination will be commissioned. All vacancies then left may be competed for by the thirty-one civilian candidates. It is believed at the War Department that even after the successful enlisted candidates and honor graduates have been provided for there will still be a large number of vacancies left open for competition by civilians.

President Roosevelt will make his trip to the Isthmus of Panama on the battleship Louisiana, which will be convoyed by the new armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, now at the League Island Navy Yard. The two latter ships have not yet received their full complements of officers and men, but it is understood that the crews of the Newark and Minneapolis, which will be put out of commission at the Norfolk and League Island Navy Yards, respectively, will be transferred to those two vessels. The Louisiana is at the New York Navy Yard receiving certain final finishing touches necessary for her trip. It is understood now that the Louisiana and Washington and Tennessee will go to Oyster Bay on Nov. 8, when the President and his party will board the Louisiana and the three vessels will start for the Isthmus. The details of the trip have not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the President will remain on the Isthmus for three days and will stop over in Porto Rico for a day or two on his return trip.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has been ordered temporarily to assume command of the Department of California. He will remain in San Francisco for only a few months, when he will be ordered to the Philippine Islands to take command of a department there. There was a rumor at the War Department this week, which could not be definitely confirmed, that when Major General Wade retires for age this winter he will be succeeded in command of the Atlantic Division by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now in command of the Philippines Divisions, who in turn will be succeeded in the Philippines by Major Gen. John F. Weston. It is possible that this story may prove to be true, but the officials at the War Department were not, this week, willing to conform it.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy have had under consideration this week the selection of a successor to Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. Civil Engineer Endicott will be retired for age on Nov. 26, and has already sent in his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to take effect on that date. It is understood that a successor to him has been selected, but the Navy Department was not ready yet to announce his name.

## THE ATLANTIC CYCLONE.

Details concerning the terrible cyclone which swept over the southern part of the United States and Cuba last week came to the War Department in despatches received on Oct. 20 from Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the United States military forces in Cuba. The Navy suffered practically no damage, the nine vessels at that time lying in Havana harbor riding out the storm in good shape. Considerable anxiety was felt at the Navy Department at first for the vessels in Cuban waters. Early press despatches reported that the cruiser Brooklyn dragged her anchor until her stern grounded in the mud off La Regla, but that she got off without injury under her own steam on the morning of Oct. 19.

The cruiser Denver, the cruiser Minneapolis, the battleship Texas, the auxiliary cruiser Prairie and the supply ship Celtic all dragged their anchors more or less, but without damage. These ships were all made fast to permanently anchored buoys, which never before were known to have dragged.

Camp Columbia, just outside of Havana, was completely destroyed so far as its tents were concerned. The wind, which blew at a rate of about eighty miles an hour, swept every tent before it and the reports received at the War Department state that the 200 conical and fifty hospital tents were torn to shreds. Quartermaster General Humphrey, without loss of time, sent 250 new tents to replace those destroyed. The exact extent of the damage to quartermaster's supplies which were on lighters in Havana harbor has not been determined, but several of these lighters were sunk. Three men in the employ of the Army, two civilians and one enlisted man were injured, but only one, Henry Fosdick, a civilian teamster, was seriously hurt. He lost his left eye and suffered other severe wounds. Pvt. William A. Harner, 18th Battery, Field Art., was made unconscious for a time by a tree falling on his back, but his injuries are not serious. Frederick S. Sutcliffe, a civilian wagon master, was also wounded in several places from falling timber, but not seriously. The wounded men were taken to the Mercedes Hospital in Havana for treatment.

Early in the morning of Oct. 20 the Navy Department received a despatch from Capt. Arthur P. Nazo, commanding the Brooklyn, which read as follows: "Vessels of the squadron suffered no material damage from hurricane last night." The Marine Corps headquarters also received a despatch which said that that branch of the Service had not suffered. The most serious loss reported to the War Department was that of 138 horses and mules from the transport Cubana, which went through the storm in the open sea en route from Newport News to Havana.

When the first expeditionary brigade went from the United States to Cuba, it left behind the engineer pontoon train, which officers who know all about Cuba said would be unnecessary, there being no rivers in the island large enough to require pontoon bridges.

This was a mistake, according to General Bell, who says it shows the inadvisability of being unprepared in any way in military matters. The floating bridge over the Almendares river between Camp Columbia and Havana was washed away by the storm, and the necessary detour to Havana from the camp makes the distance twelve miles. Communication is slow and inefficient, and General Bell wants a pontoon bridge sent to him immediately.

General Bell sent five despatches to the War Department. The delay in transmission makes it uncertain which were sent first. One of the messages says:

Terrific hurricane swept over Havana and vicinity about midnight lasting several hours. Wind officially reported eighty miles an hour. So far as have heard, no lives lost or individuals injured among the troops. Two quartermaster's stables completely destroyed at Camp Columbia; but no animals injured. Roofs of a number of other buildings damaged more or less, but nothing serious. Quartermaster's and commissary storehouses stood storm; contents damaged more or less; not serious. Contents were damaged slightly by water collecting on floors of houses generally. Two sanitary carts damaged in destroyed stables.

All tents blown down; some articles blown away, and rations slightly injured by water. Camp entirely restored. Wires all down. Some bridges washed out; difficulty of communication great. All trees in park in front of palace blown down; trees throughout the city and in Marino destroyed.

Warning was received from observatory of coming of storm an hour before its arrival; all commanding officers at Camp Columbia promptly notified and took precautions, which minimized damage. All outside station commanders were notified, but nothing has been heard from them as to result of storm. Headquarters building slightly damaged; believed no serious injury done to government property. Will wire again if anything new develops from further investigation.

Another despatch says:

Further references to damage done by cyclone, in addition to damage about city and on land, including destruction of trees and buildings, hitherto reported. Light shipping in the harbor was considerably damaged, about twenty-five lighters being sunk at their wharves and in the harbor. Some were employed in our service, but had very few stores on board.

Nearly all lighters loaded with Army supplies were safely brought to shore and since discharged, with the exception of a few pieces that, so far, are missing, although the loss in this respect is very slight. Cubana, which arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, came into port in a very sorry plight. Her foremast of steel was snapped off close to the main deck, and went overboard in the cyclone, fortunately without doing great damage to the body of the vessel. In falling, it carried away a large part of the structure on the main deck, resulting in the killing or carrying overboard of a number of animals. Many others were killed on account of the extremely rough weather. In all, 138 animals were killed or so badly maimed that it was absolutely necessary to kill them to prevent suffering. Live animals are now being unloaded, and as soon as this is accomplished the Cubana will put to sea to throw overboard dead animals. Officers not accountable for property.

Have detailed superintendent for disposition of dead and mortally wounded animals. In addition to forecastle, topmast of Cubana also blown overboard. Master of vessel states this most severe storm he has ever encountered. Proceeded entirely through the path of the cyclone and considered fortunate that vessel survived at all.

Later in the day this message came:

Condition of shipping in harbor satisfactory, so far as pertains to ocean-going vessels; many lighters engaged in quartermaster's service broke adrift; two beached and several sunk; several lighters loaded from Ward Line liner, Morro Castle, sunk; not known whether any United States property was sunk. Harry Fosdick, teamster, 28th Inf., one eye destroyed, shoulder broken, internal injuries; not expected to recover. Frederick Sutcliffe, wagon master, 28th Inf., head badly cut; will recover.

There was one other despatch about the injured men. It said:

Following information based on further investigation since last message: Frederick S. Sutcliffe, civilian wagon master, extensive lacerated wound of scalp, eye contused, slight paralysis of arm and hand, not very serious; Harry Fosdick, civilian

teamster, loss of left eye, scalp wound, left clavicle broken, contusion of chest, very serious; Pvt. William A. Harner, 18th Battery, back hurt by falling tree, unconscious for some time, injuries not serious.

These men now at Mercedes Hospital, Havana, doing well. All were asleep in shed at arsenal in Havana; trees blew down, carrying down tile roof on them; reports are now coming in from provinces; thus far no loss of life reported, but general slight damage to rations and clothing.

The last despatch said:

Floating bridge over Almendares River between military headquarters at Camp Columbia and Havana, washed away by storm. Necessary detour on only other bridge increases distance from Havana to about twelve miles. Means of communication slow and insufficient. Engineer pontoon train left behind on assurance of officers from personal knowledge that no rivers in Cuba were large enough to require pontoon bridges; pontoon train is necessary now at crossing of Almendares; request it be sent as soon as practicable; this experience illustrates the inadvisability of being unprepared in any way in military matters.

## CAVALRY AFTER UTE INDIANS.

At the request of the Governor of Wyoming, President Roosevelt on Oct. 20 directed that Major Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, order Federal troops to Wyoming to force the Ute Indians creating disturbance in that State to return to their reservation. The memorandum of the Secretary of War to the Military Secretary of the Army directing this movement of troops follows:

"It having been represented to the President that a band of Ute Indians have entered the State of Wyoming and have there committed a series of depredations against the properties and rights of its citizens; and a formal application for protection having been submitted in their behalf by the Governor of Wyoming, the legislature of that State not being in session and it being impossible to convene it, the President directs that Major General Greely, commanding the Northern Division, be directed to cause a suitable force of Cavalry to proceed to the scenes of disturbance and command the intruders to return to their homes. It is the President's desire that they be firmly but tactfully dealt with and that resort to force be avoided unless their defiance of the authority of the United States continues and it becomes necessary for that reason to compel them to desist from their unlawful conduct and return to the lands which have been allotted to their use in the Uintah reservation in Utah."

Major General Greely, U.S.A., under date of Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23, sent the following despatch to the military Secretary of the Army: "Received to-day your telegram transmitting despatch of Indian agent Reynolds, dated Gillette, Oct. 20. Blizzard of unprecedented duration yet continues. Train delayed two days and telegraph lines prostrated in all directions. Grierson with two troops, 10th Cavalry, reached Gillette at midnight, Oct. 21, and remains there pending further information. While computations vary, Captain Johnson places strength of Utes at three hundred, about one-half being fighting men. Captains Johnson and Paxton left Gillette Monday morning, Oct. 22, to visit Indian camps reliably reported at Junction Wildcat Creek and Little Powder River, thirty-five miles north of Gillette. Severity of weather makes their return improbable before Thursday or Friday. Have telegraphed Governor of Wyoming in answer to his despatch to these headquarters Oct. 20, which reported twelve hundred Utes, disposition sullen and defiant, moving northward and without supplies, asking from him definite information regarding depredations or infractions to law, and requesting active co-operation of sheriffs of Crook and Watson counties, but have no reply as yet. Major Shanks, commanding Fort Mackenzie, reports that Utes were selling moccasins and other wares in Gillette and molesting nobody. Reports alleging killing of cowboys have been emphatically denied, and I believe them without foundation. Everything so far received confirms Reynolds despatch as to peaceable attitude of Utes. My instruction to Grierson stated that while Indians are citizens, yet he must inform them that their assemblage in large armed bodies is a violation of law, and that he had been directed and has the legal power to require them to return to their homes. An making demonstration in force, although two additional troops ordered to Gillette on Sunday cannot move owing to inability of railroad to furnish transportation, trains being delayed by blizzard, Shall remain here personally until situation develops."

Press despatches from Omaha state that on Oct. 24 General Greely issued orders for four hundred soldiers from Fort Meade, S.D., to be rushed to the end of the railroad northwest of Deadwood, and thence by forced marches overland to where the runaway Utes are encamped on the headwaters of the Little Powder River, in Wyoming. This detachment is to head off the Indians and prevent them from getting into South Dakota. This is the third detachment to be sent against the Utes. So urgent is the order that a portion of the men will go in cattle cars, as the railroad cannot get enough passenger coaches to Fort Meade by the time they are needed. The Utes have sent runners to the Sioux, according to a local story, offering to become slaves to the Sioux if the Sioux will take them on to their reservations and feed them this winter. Word has been received from Wyoming that Captain Johnston, of Major Grierson's command, with an orderly and a scout, overtook the Utes on Little Powder River about forty miles north of Gillette. The Indians refused to return to their reservation and declared they were going to Dakota. Major Grierson, it is said, will wait for reinforcements before trying to force the removal of the band.

## TOO FREQUENT CABINET CHANGES.

Dr. W. Wharton Hollingsworth, chairman of Nicholas Biddle Section of the Navy League of the United States, published the following timely letter in Philadelphia Public Ledger on a subject which is of large concern to naval and military interests:

"Since the time of Gideon Welles (1869), including the present Secretary, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, there have been fourteen Secretaries of the Navy. No other Cabinet office has been subjected to so many changes. The average time of each of the heads of the Navy Department in office has been a little over two and a half years.

"The Navy Department is one of the most, if not the most, important departments of the Government and it should be preserved free from the policy of everlasting change in its responsible head. There can be no criticism of the gentlemen who have held the office of Secretary of the Navy, but severe criticism is in order when this department is made the stepping-stone for political preference. Such policy is reprehensible. No Secretary can acquire the necessary knowledge of the department for efficient guidance, no matter how clever or conscientious he may be, within a period of say two years—such is the

actual statement made by more than one ex-Secretary of the Navy.

"If this statement be true, must not the Navy, through its department, suffer in organization and actual efficiency? Without making too fine a calculation on the statements made by ex-Secretaries, we can assume that out of a total of thirty-seven years since 1869 (representing nine presidential terms), twenty years have been lost through want of knowledge of department system by the Secretaries, and only seventeen years of efficient work accomplished after the knowledge has been acquired. In other words, the Navy would have done quite as well as it has done under the present system of everlasting change in its department head had it been without a Secretary for five presidential terms, or for twenty years.

"Such changes in the head of the Navy Department are an injustice to the nation and a direct adverse influence upon the morale of the personnel of the Navy, both staff and line. Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte deserves great credit for the conduct of the Navy Department during his too short term as its head.

"The President and party in power should give the nation some pledge that the incoming Secretary of the Navy Department, Victor H. Metcalf, shall remain as Secretary of the Navy not only for the period of this presidential term, but for the whole of the next term as well, and so secure at least one term and fraction of consistent, practical work from a Secretary thoroughly versed in the Department's system—and even then the nation could only count on three years of service."

## NOTES OF CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The British steamer Kanawha, Captain Maxwell, which left Newport News Oct. 16 for Havana with 600 horses of the 11th Cavalry on board, arrived at Havana Oct. 23, after having suffered severely in the recent cyclone. One hundred and twelve horses were lost. Twelve were swept overboard by a tidal wave off Savannah and the remainder were lost during the cyclone. The steamer sustained damage to her superstructure and had her forecastle carried away.

But three cases of yellow fever on Oct. 23 were reported in Havana. Of the fifteen fever patients reported since Oct. 2 ten have been discharged and two have died. Yellow fever has been stamped out in Cruces, which has hitherto been regarded as the most dangerous center of the infection. Of the four yellow fever patients there two died and two recovered.

A large number of persons prominent in Havana society attended a farewell dance given on board the U.S. cruiser Denver Oct. 23. The Denver left on Oct. 24 for Norfolk with ninety marines.

Because of the unsettled conditions which still prevail in Puerto Principe province, where armed rebels are still hovering on the outskirts of the capital, three hundred men of the 17th Infantry, under command of Col. John T. Van Orsdel, were ordered to Puerto Principe on Oct. 23.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.; Col. W. T. Waller and Lieut. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., left Havana on Oct. 23 on a trip of several days to inspect the marines at Santa Clara and Cienfuegos. Major H. J. Sloman, U.S.A., accompanied by General Rodriguez, left Havana to make an inspection of the Rural Guards.

A battalion of the 11th Infantry, Col. Albert L. Myer commanding, arrived at Santiago on the morning of Oct. 22 and went to the barracks at Morro Castle.

The Secretary of War this week approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General that Newport News, Va., be made the home port of the Army transports Sumner, Meade, Ingalls, Kilpatrick and McClellan. Instructions have been cabled to Gibraltar directing the Meade and Ingalls, which sailed from that port on Oct. 23 to go direct to Newport News instead of New York. A regular line of transports will be run between Newport News and Havana. The sailing dates for the vessels will be arranged later.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell returned to Havana on Oct. 25 after a tour of inspection of the American garrisons, going as far as Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara. He reported that it was necessary at the city of Santa Clara and some other points to provide permanent quarters for the troops, and Governor Magoon decided to utilize, wherever it is necessary, the old Spanish barracks, now used for school-houses. In making this announcement Mr. Magoon said that in view of the fact that the troops were not likely to remain more than a few months he believed it would be unjust to impose on the Cuban treasury the cost of erecting barracks. The schools would only be used when other quarters were unavailable.

The statement credited to Secretary Taft on the eve of his departure from Cuba that he would put all the arms surrendered by the insurgents where they would do no further harm was verified on Oct. 24, according to press despatches from Havana, when a company of the Cuban artillery spent the afternoon throwing these weapons into the sea from the outer bastion of Morro Castle. Thousands of rifles and carbines were sunk in thirty fathoms of water.

The residents of Holguin requested protection against a considerable body of former rebels, and a battalion of the 11th Infantry reached Holguin on the afternoon of Oct. 24.

A report made by the Quartermaster's Department in Havana shows that all the troops sent to Cuba landed between Oct. 7 and Oct. 16. Eleven transports were handled, besides three warships with marines. The work included the handling of the impediments, stores and tents and was most speedily done. Much night work was required. One hundred and four mules and eight horses were lost from the transport Cubana and 100 horses from the Kanawha. The mules were valued at about \$175 each and the horses at \$150.

## THE FUTURE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Public opinion in England, while almost unanimous in approval of the course adopted by the United States in dealing with the crisis in Cuba, is not disposed to belittle the manifold difficulties of the task thus undertaken. The Broad Arrow, for example, in a notably interesting study of the situation, says:

"It is curious that the British abandonment of the valuable islands in the Caribbean Sea should almost synchronize with the occupation of others by America. The military position in Jamaica, whilst threatening none, was of considerable defensive force. The harbor of Port Royal is able to shelter a fleet, and is but five hundred miles from Cape Gracias a Dios, the nearest point on the Central American shore. It has been our constant opinion that we did unwisely in removing the garrisons from Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Trinidad. In all these islands

the white population, eminently loyal to the British Crown, is at the mercy of the black or colored element. In Jamaica, for instance, there are 650,000 people of African descent to 14,000 white residents. The garrison was under 2,000, its cost a trifle; the object gained by its withdrawal is scarcely apparent. Yet it may be that in no distant future, Great Britain may be forced by circumstances to reconsider her policy as regards the West Indian islands, and to occupy them *volens volens* as she does now Cyprus and Egypt, with considerable armed forces.

"Imperial responsibilities cannot be lightly thrown off like a cloak in the sunshine. When the Panama Canal is completed it will be necessary to defend it. As things go there is no reason why there should be any differences between us and our American cousins. It is rather more likely that the United States and Great Britain may be obliged to join their forces, to stand together as wardens of the marches of the two oceans. An alliance demands mutual sacrifice and concessions. In such a case the abandoned West Indian islands would have to be hurriedly reoccupied. Barracks, stores, piers, etc., sold or got rid of for song, would have to be repurchased in the dearest market. Troopships would be hired at great cost to take back the soldiers thoughtlessly removed. It is for these reasons that the removal of certain small but strategically well-placed garrisons is to be deprecated. And there is another consideration. Once these citadels are abandoned they may be occupied by any nation who may be in conflict with us, and whose sea-power is sufficient to only temporarily command the seas. For once a garrison is behind walls and controls resources, the most powerful fleets can with difficulty dislodge it. The remembrance of Nelson's lost arm proves to us how likely it is that such attempts may result in failure."

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In a case arising from the stranding of the Army transport *Sheridan* in Hawaii on Aug. 31, 1906, the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that a pay officer traveling on leave cannot be reimbursed from the fund "Pay Miscellaneous" for personal expenses incurred because of the delay caused by the accident to the ship. The Comptroller adds: "If, however, the Secretary of the Navy should authorize and approve the expenditures from the appropriation 'Contingent, Navy,' and they should be paid by a disbursing officer, the sum so paid would under the provisions of this appropriation be allowed by the accounting officers."

William Perry, late chief engineer of the naval collier *Justin*, was discharged at Manila June 30, 1905, by expiration of contract and furnished with transportation from Manila to New York. He claimed in addition \$296.95 for wages to Aug. 30, 1906, and expenses. The auditor disallowed the claim and an appeal was taken to the Comptroller, the contention being that pay, subsistence and incidental expenses for Perry should be granted to cover the time he was compelled to wait for a transport to bring him to the United States. The Comptroller decides as follows: "I think under the regulation the claimant, having been engaged in New York and discharged in a foreign port at the termination of his agreement, is entitled to be returned to New York at the expense of the Government, which expense includes not only bare transportation, but other necessary incidental expenses. The expense incurred by him for subsistence at Manila after his discharge and before commencing his voyage is, however, no part of the expense of returning home and was properly disallowed. Upon this revision, therefore, the claimant will be allowed the four items of his claim amounting to \$56.25, covering subsistence and baggage transfers."

The Secretary of the Navy on Oct. 17, 1906, asked for a decision on the question whether the appropriation of \$35,000 made by the Naval Appropriation act, approved June 29, 1906, "for the reclamation of that portion of the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the Reef, from materials now being dredged from the harbor at Honolulu, and for the necessary dikes or retaining walls," is available for expenditure for the reclamation of the property mentioned, under the following circumstances, viz.: 1. Whether the funds can be applied to the purchase of the material to be removed from the harbor channel. 2. In the event of said material being insufficient in quantity, can the funds be applied to the purchase of material to be dredged from the harbor alongside of the channel. 3. Whether a contract for the material can be made with the contractors doing the dredging, without advertisement for proposals."

The decision of the Comptroller on the submitted questions is as follows: "1. The funds appropriated can be used to purchase material to be removed since the shoaling from the harbor channel to restore the approved depth. This is material now being dredged within the meaning of the Act of June 6, 1906.

"2. The phrase 'from material now being dredged from the harbor at Honolulu' is descriptive of the character of the material to be used rather than definitive of the particular material. The material contemplated is the dredged material taken from the harbor rather than any particular material. The purpose of the act was to have the material used to fill in behind the dikes and retaining walls made to reclaim the Reef taken from the harbor. If dredging is not being done in sufficient quantities to furnish the necessary material to effect the purpose of the act I am of the opinion that you can use the appropriation to purchase the necessary material dredged from the harbor alongside of the channel to reclaim said Reef.

"3. If competition is possible, you should be required under the provisions of Sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes to advertise. If competition is not possible, you would not be required to advertise. Section 3744 of the Revised Statutes should be complied with."

#### WAR DEPARTMENT INTERPRETATIONS.

Interpretations of Paragraph 1309, Army Regulations: This paragraph provides that officers traveling on troop trains or transports are regarded as traveling with troops. The question arose in the Philippine Islands, where an officer traveled from one island to another on a chartered transport, on which was a company of Philippine Scouts, whether he was entitled to mileage. As Philippine Scouts are troops, it was decided that he was not entitled to mileage.

Olive drab targets for skirmish firing: The Ordnance Department having procured a supply of these targets for test, it was ordered that they be sent to certain designated posts for test and report.

Pay Insp. John S. Carpenter, U.S.N., who has been stationed at Mare Island, Cal., will succeed Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan as Assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D.C.

#### OFFICERS OF U.S.S. NEW JERSEY WIN RACE.

The U.S. battleship Louisiana recently received a unique document at Havana, Cuba, on which was depicted a large and active New Jersey mosquito of the most effective variety, bearing down upon the Louisiana in the most vigorous style. Under the picture was written a challenge from the commissioned and warrant officers of the U.S. battleship New Jersey to the commissioned and warrant officers of the Louisiana for a 12-oared cutter race. The challenge was at once accepted in an original document from the Louisiana, on which was drawn a water bird of a breed familiar to the Louisiana swamps, according to the artist, in which the bird was shown to be swallowing the Jersey mosquito in the most ravenous fashion. The following is the challenge:

Creoles: The Genus Stegomyia Fasciata, resident of Cubas in general and of Habana in particular, learning of the warlike mission of The Most Modern Battleship Louisiana, did thirst for the blood of the representatives of the Creoles on board of that vessel.

But these latter, after many formings of Armies, firing of Blank Charges, and marching Up the hill and Down again, did fail to set foot on Cuba Libre in sufficient numbers to warrant our Attack.

Hence it was that our stalwart Cousins, foreigners to the Protecting United States, those of the New Jersey, were requested to represent Us upon the Province of Neptune.

Right manfully did they struggle, yea even twit, but going down even twit before the Arrogant Creoles.

But now, believing our cousins to have acquired a pound or more of Muck since the last encounter, enough indeed to take them at fair speed over one minute of arc at the Equator, we do delegate them once more to challenge the Creoles to a cutter race for that distance, to take place on the foul waters of our hot and stinking Harbor.

Stegomyia Upatum,  
"Stegomyia Leorcarus, Stegomyia Morisonia,  
Earlirhisorus, Stegomyia Cox,  
Jamesrubribus,  
Aikenpainum, Stegomyia Aureohominis,  
Gilmartini, Stegomyia Herbertii,  
Dodge nocturna,  
Schluteriorum,  
Stegomyia Sampsoniensis.

Here follows the reply to the challenge:

What do skeeters: Odda Bodkin! but thy racial proclivities are strong within thee: and thy pestiferous cousins of the Genus Stegomyia Fasciata have rare good cause to feel proud of thy persistence.

Though twice besieged and hard "prest" by the hungry hordes, we of the Pelican Flock have escaped thy sting; and ye are now warned that our feathers are dipped in that extreme unction of citronella that will baffle thy hungry pursuit. Thus armed against thy sting, O! Thou enchanters of the swamp! be it known that a bunch of Pelicans will fly across this stinking pool which is thy habitat at five hours after the Sun has crossed the highest mark, on the evening of the morning of the third day, which is, on our calendar, Vendredi Au Soir, when we hope for the third time to hear thy plaintive hum, "Back to the Swamp; it ain't no use."

Pelicanus Chaut d'Oiseaux, La Cloche,  
Poissonier, De Frigate,  
Braillard, Tomat Cannes,  
Meilleure, Fils de Mahdi,  
Maison de Paque, Evanoui,  
D'Albert, Pot Pourri de L'Art,  
Plus Haut Poupée.

The race, which was rowed in the harbor of Havana on Oct. 11, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, caused great excitement, and considerable cash changed hands. Even the Cubans crowded on the Cabanas shore and cheered themselves hoarse. The course was straightaway for one mile.

Both boats made an even start, but shortly after the crew from the New Jersey pulled ahead. Despite desperate spurts on the part of the officers of the Louisiana, the New Jersey officers kept the lead and finally won the race by three and a half boat lengths. The time for the mile was seven minutes and thirty seconds.

The crew of the New Jersey was made up as follows: Lieut. F. B. Upham, Btsn. P. Herbert, Chief Gun, M. W. Gilmartin, Ensign C. W. Early, Carpenter W. H. Sampson, Ensign O. C. F. Dodge, Midshipmen J. B. Goldman, H. K. Aiken, Lieut. F. Lyon, Midshipman A. J. James, Gun, W. H. F. Schluter, Lieut. L. S. Cox and Midshipman J. K. Morrison.

The crew of the Louisiana consisted of Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang, Lieut. Franck T. Evans, Lieut. C. H. Fischer, Lieut. Z. H. Madison, Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus, Midshipmen R. M. Brainard, E. R. Shipp, G. A. Beall, Jr., A. C. Meyers and A. Atkins; Btsn. A. Stuart, Chief Gun, Charles Hierdahl and Gun. E. Alberts.

#### THE VALUE OF SUBMARINES.

M. Laubeuf, the eminent French naval engineer, makes a vigorous appeal in the *Paris Matin* in favor of the submarine as the defensive weapon par excellence, and one which all small States ought to be encouraged to build as a cheap means of defending their coasts. In his opinion it is not only the weapon of weak Powers, as it was described by Lord Goschen in May, 1900, but it is also the arm of peace, inasmuch as it enables poor States to defend their territory. This view is all the more significant, says the correspondent of the *London Times*, as M. Laubeuf regards the hope of securing peace by disarmament as dangerous and Utopian. Although an inventor and constructor of instruments of destruction, M. Laubeuf declares that there is no more staunch partisan of peace than himself, but he considers that the best means of guaranteeing its maintenance is to enforce respect for it. The submarine is, above all, a defensive weapon, but the seagoing qualities of the submersible allow it to assume the offensive within a restricted range in narrow seas like the Channel, the Baltic, and the Adriatic. The battleship, he adds, remains the unquestioned master of the high seas. But history teaches us that all the important naval battles have taken place within sight of the coast. That fact greatly enhances the importance of the part that may be played by submarines in future naval wars. The development of the submarine has been very rapid since 1899 and 1900, when it was condemned by Lord Goschen in England and by Professor Busley in Germany. Such vessels are now being constructed in all directions. The work is in the hands of private firms in England, America, Russia, Germany, Holland and Sweden, France and Italy alone continuing their construction in State arsenals, "which is scarcely a satisfactory method either from the point of view of cost or from that of the time spent on their construction." The writer then states that there are no longer any secrets as to the construction of those vessels, although France had succeeded in keeping that of the plunging apparatus of her submarines from 1891 till about 1902. That fact gave her a start as compared with her rivals, and enabled her to

train a large number of officers and men in submarine navigation.

In support of his contention that the submarine constitutes an effective weapon for weak Powers, M. Laubeuf takes the case of Denmark, and supposes for the purpose of his argument that England were to repeat the bombardment of Copenhagen after the lapse of a hundred years. In those circumstances six or eight English battleships would suffice to crush Denmark's seven small ironclads with a total of fifteen heavy guns. On the other hand, if Denmark had submarines and submersibles, a dozen of the former could close the straits and strike the enemy's ships, while twelve submersibles could await the arrival near her ports of the battleships that might have forced their way through and sink them in turn. Now, the seven small Danish ironclads have cost about 50,000,000 f. (\$10,000,000), while the total cost of the submarines would be about 20,000,000 f. (\$4,000,000). The same argument applies to all the small navies, such as those of Sweden, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Spain and Greece, countries which make heavy sacrifices for the construction of small ironclads which would be quite useless in case of aggression by a powerful fleet. The submarine constitutes an efficacious and economic means of defense for all these nations.

#### THE NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

Further details as to the three new British cruisers to which we referred last week—which are practically battleships—are given by the *London Express*. The three vessels are the Invincible, Inflexible and Indomitable, and they will have a speed of twenty-five knots. In addition to eight 12-inch guns the Invincible class will, like the Dreadnought, only carry small quick-firers for repelling torpedo attacks. The large guns will be arranged in four barbettes, two fore and aft on the line of the keel, and two in an echelon in the middle of the ship. The vessels will thus have a broadside fire of eight guns—equal to that of the Dreadnought. The engines will be on the turbine principle. The cruisers will be the fastest armored ships in the world, and will be able to account for almost any opponent except a battleship of the Dreadnought type. They are due to be finished during the financial year of 1908-9. That the line of demarcation between the battleship and the armored cruiser will entirely disappear in the Invincible class has been the belief in British naval circles ever since the ships were designed. Although still designated armored cruisers the vessels are officially placed in the "capital" class, this being the latest definition of battleships designed to take the aggressive in the first fighting line.

Speaking of these cruisers Admiral Sir E. Fremantle is quoted as saying: "They could make short work of any cruiser afloat. Of their value as battleships much cannot be said until the thickness of their armor is definitely known. The chief question raised by them is that of the value of speed. How much has been sacrificed to it? Captain Mahan has been saying that speed is of little use, but I think he depreciates speed too much."

Judging from their measurements, I should calculate that the thickness of the armor cannot be more than six or seven inches. Certainly not more than eight. This would put the cruisers out of count with ships like the Dreadnought, which has eleven inches. The armor of the King Edward class is nine inches, and that of the Lord Nelson twelve inches. I think nine inches is rather weak, and twelve inches none too much.

"Are they the ships we want? They are very expensive (\$8,083,225 each), and there may be some doubt as to their value. We have the Dreadnought, the fastest armored ship afloat, and why build a faster? The answer to the question mainly depends on whether it is admissible to build special ships. My opinion is that it is a great mistake to do so, and that ships ought to be built in classes."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A memorable farewell performance by the Dramatic Club of the U.S.S. Wisconsin at the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 5, proved a howling success. The play presented was the romantic four-act melodrama entitled "A Woman's Honor." There was a new sensation every minute, and the Wisconsin's song, "Keep on the Target," was sung by the entire cast, and many of the audience between the second and third acts. There were three female parts in the play all taken by bluejackets. If a professional actor were ever to receive as enthusiastic a reception, as vociferous applause, as those amateurs got that night, he would demand a raise in salary before he changed his costume or got the make-up washed off his face, and his manager would grant it, says the Honolulu Bulletin. "The crowd stood up on the seats and howled. It doubled up and rolled around in convulsions. L. H. Chapin, as Sally, the juvenile, was fetching. And he's so handsome. He brought down the house every time he opened his mouth. So did F. J. McKeon, as Olive, the leading lady. His soft voice, pitched down in the cellar somewhere, nearly raised the roof. And C. F. Harrier as Ebeneezer, the coon waiter, made a better darkey than the real thing. J. F. Rhodes as Gilbert Hall was good, and so was F. McGrail as Gregory Grimes. If J. Swan as Robert Glenn, the Wall street banker, should ever really appear in that street, J. P. Morgan would lock up his safe and go to Europe before he became a pauper. C. Robinson as Gen. Mark Lester would be a matinée idol if he appeared in New York. C. A. Davidson gave Pedro Mendez an Irish brogue that no Spaniard ever had before. He looked like a pirate. J. Swan as Doctor Garcia made good, and F. J. Sullivan in the part of Maria, wife of Pedro, looked like a New England old maid, and had the grace and sprightliness of the Democratic emblem." Says the critic who enjoyed the play: "Truly, it was the best thing that has come to Honolulu since Hec was a pup. And seriously, the members of the Wisconsin Dramatic Club are to be congratulated on their performance. It was really good. Their work shows much practice. It was no josh on their part. They were in dead earnest. They felt the tragedy and comedy of the situations. If their speaking was a bit stiff at times, it was sincere, at least. They strove to please. And they did."

The Minnesota was given her speed trial on the Rockland course on Oct. 24. Immediately after the trial of this vessel the Board of Inspection and Survey went to Norfolk for the final trial of the Virginia. After the completion of this trial the board will go to the New Jersey, which will be given its final trial.

It is not the intention of the Chief Constructor of the Navy to ask that the seven or eight vacancies now existing in the Construction Corps be filled at the present time. The plan is to make two appointments each year and thus

avoid having new appointees enter the corps at the same time and having a large number of officers of the same rank of the same age. Chief Constructor Capps desires to prevent another "hump" in the Construction Corps which would cause, at some future date, a congestion in promotions.

After the finding on Oct. 18 of the sunken French submarine boat *Latin*, which sank Oct. 16 off Bizerta, Tunis, with two officers and fourteen men on board, French and Danish divers worked all day without intermission trying to mark out the position of the boat under the most difficult conditions. Admiral Bellue gave especial instructions to the divers to seek the box containing the telephone buoy. This was not found, but the divers repeatedly tapped the steel shell of the submarine. No answer was given. On Oct. 20 a diver said that the principal hatch of the sunken submarine *Latin* was open and that two bodies were close to the opening. The naval court at Bizerta on Oct. 22 transmitted to the Ministry of Marine its theory that the submarine boat sprang a leak in her stern and sank. Divers have been at work continually trying to pass chains around the sunken boat so that she could be raised.

The U.S.S. *Boston* has quite a talented dramatic and specialty company, and recently produced in the Seattle Theater at Bremerton, Washington, the four-act drama entitled "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mr. W. H. Chase, of the Boston, who impersonated Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and is the manager of the company, is an old actor. The play was pronounced by the press as being the best amateur play ever presented in the State of Washington, and shows what the Navy can do.

The British Admiralty tests of submarine signaling which are taking place at Portsmouth this month will be particularly thorough. These tests were especially arranged by Sir John Fisher, the head of the Admiralty. The first-class cruiser *Antrim* and one of the gunboats have been placed at the service of the foreign representative of the Submarine Signal Company, and Captain Packham, of the *Antrim*, has the general charge of the tests. All the uses of submarine signaling now known are to be tested. Arrangements have been made not only to hang a bell over the side of the gunboat and strike it in the open water, but also to place a bell in the fore peak and signal between ships in motion. A preliminary trial on Oct. 15, reported by cable, resulted in a submarine boat hearing the submarine bell at a distance of six knots through the side of the vessel and without the receiving apparatus. At the conclusion of the English tests, arrangements have been made for an even more extended series of experiments by one of the Continental navies. Similar tests as to signaling between ships are about to be conducted by the United States Navy; and the Navy Department, acting on the suggestion of Admiral Evans, has designated the Maine and the Connecticut as the vessels to be equipped with the submarine sending apparatus in addition to the receiving apparatus.

The *Lawton* has been ordered placed out of commission at the Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yard. A board of survey has been ordered for the vessel and she will be put in complete repair before again being commissioned. It has not yet been decided by the Navy Department whether the *Lawton* will be fitted up as a receiving ship or as a transport before again being put in active service. This is a matter now under consideration by the Bureau of Navigation.

It has been decided at the Navy Department that the gunboats *Paducah* and *Dubuque*, which are to be thoroughly overhauled at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, will first be sent to Boston, Mass., where their crews will be given shore liberty. These vessels have done a long period of service in the waters of Santo Domingo and the men have seen little recreation during the past two years.

The battleship *Louisiana*, which is to take the President and his party to the Isthmus of Panama and Porto Rico next month, is now at the New York Navy Yard being fitted for the trip. The quarters of the admiral, captain and chief of staff are to be prepared for the reception of President Roosevelt and the members of his party. These quarters will make seven rooms and three baths. The captain of the ship will temporarily go to the emergency cabin constructed next to the pilot house.

The Navy Department has directed that absolutely necessary repairs be immediately made upon the *Oregon*, and at a later date the more extensive repairs which have been contemplated for this vessel will be made. The Board on Construction of the Navy Department has had under consideration for some time the estimates submitted by the various bureaus, amounting to a total of \$1,250,000, for the refitting and remodeling of the *Oregon*. The board has made a report in which it does not recommend that such an immense sum be spent on this vessel, but urges that necessary repairs amounting to about \$200,000 be made immediately and that another board of survey be called to make recommendations for the remodeling of the vessel, but in not such an expensive manner as was at first proposed. It is believed that the total cost of the work which will be done on the *Oregon* will be about \$750,000.

The trial of the battleship *Minnesota*, which took place on the Rockland, Me., course on Oct. 24, was successful even beyond the expectations of her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. According to the reports received by the Navy Department the vessel averaged 18.87 knots an hour in her standardization trial, and her best mile with the tide in her favor was at a rate of 19.412 knots. Tidal corrections reduced this speed to 19.06 knots. The mean number of revolutions per minute for the fastest five runs was 123.11, and the maximum number was 125.21. The number of revolutions necessary to attain the contract speed of 18 knots is 114.5. On Oct. 25 the *Minnesota* had a very successful four-hour endurance trial of the New England coast, according to reports as yet unofficial, maintaining an average speed of 18.851 knots an hour. The trial was made under adverse conditions, the battleship plunging into a very heavy sea all the way from Monhegan Island, off which the start was made, to the finish, off Cape Ann. Engines worked smoothly, developing 23,000 horsepower, and the propellers maintained an average revolution of 122.93 a minute.

An attempt will be made to take the big battleship *Wisconsin*, now in San Francisco harbor, up to the Mare Island and Navy Yard, where no battleship has ever been before. The channel to the navy yard has been considerably deepened recently and it is believed that under proper conditions of tide and weather the *Wisconsin* will be able to go to the yard.

A report received at the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, from the Pensacola station, says that the latter is able to communicate constantly with the steamship *Preston*, of the United Fruit Company from the time she leaves New York until she arrives at her port in Honduras. More than this, they are able to receive messages from her and transmit messages to her even while she is entering

or leaving New York harbor, in spite of the wireless telegraph station in that vicinity, which ordinarily give interference. The strange part of this is that the Pensacola station is unable to keep up communication with any other ships with the same equipment. The Bureau is investigating the matter and hopes to learn facts of importance from its investigation, but at present can only wonder at what seems a new phase in wireless work.

The U.S. Cruiser Squadron, under Rear Admiral Brownson, arrived at Bombay, India, Oct. 23, nine days from Suez. On leaving Suez Admiral Brownson took command of the Asiatic Fleet, announcing as his staff Capt. A. Ward, chief of staff; Lieut. D. A. Sellers, flag lieutenant; Lieut. J. C. Frémont, Jr., and Paymr. W. J. Littell, fleet paymaster. The passage of the Red Sea was very hot. The officials and residents of Bombay accorded the squadron a hearty welcome. G. F. Dentro, ordinary seaman, of the *Pennsylvania*, developed smallpox on Oct. 19. The ship proceeded immediately to Aden and landed the patient at the hospital, then proceeded to Bombay. Owing to prompt measures taken to isolate the patient aboard ship, also to the excellent hospital facilities, the disease did not spread. The health of those in all the ships is excellent.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry returned to Washington on Oct. 24 after an inspection of the New York and League Island Navy Yards. Referring to the New York yard, Mr. Newberry is quoted by the New York Tribune as saying that he believed it should be increased in size as soon as practicable, at least to the extent of adding one more drydock. The Assistant Secretary pointed out that with a naval program which called for twenty-eight battleships the drydock facilities now at the command of the Navy are far from adequate. It is necessary to dock each battleship twice a year, once for minor repairs—scraping the bottom, etc.—and once for a general overhauling. The only drydocks on the Atlantic coast are at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk. The Portsmouth and Norfolk docks are comparatively small, leaving the only yards available for the larger vessels which the Navy is now building at Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Intelligent administration of the naval program in the opinion of Mr. Newberry, calls for the construction of adequate facilities as the Navy is increased, while already the facilities are inadequate. It would be possible to add another drydock to the Brooklyn yard without acquiring additional land were it possible to quarter the marines elsewhere, but this is impracticable, because of the large number of marines constantly required to guard and police the yard itself. It is probable that the recommendation for the immediate acquirement of additional land and the construction of another drydock at Brooklyn will be made to Congress this winter.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
First Squadron.  
First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Oct. 24 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlin G. Cook. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. The Lawrence will be placed out of commission and her place taken by the Hull.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius Hellweg. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

#### Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland, senior officer present.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Oct. 25 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

#### Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seebeck, master. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Boston.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. Sailed Oct. 23 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. for the navy yard, New York.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Havana, Cuba.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal. CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Oct. 21 at San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Oct. 21 at San Francisco, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Oct. 21 at San Francisco, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. Arrived Oct. 21 at San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Oct. 22 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### Special Service Squadron.

(En route Asiatic Station.)

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Oct. 23 at Bombay, India.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Oct. 23 at Bombay, India.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Oct. 23 at Bombay, India.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas G. McLean. Arrived Oct. 23 at Bombay, India.

#### Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived Oct. 16 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At Shikawan, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Arrived Oct. 23 at Shikawan, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton. Sailed Oct. 22 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. Sailed Oct. 17 from Yokohama, Japan, for Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Roger H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Colombo, Ceylon. Is en route to the U.S.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will take the place of the *Lawton* in transport service to Manila.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Oct. 19 from Singapore for Port Said, Egypt. Is en route Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Oct. 23 from Havana, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, League Island, where she is to be repaired.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, G.C. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Oct. 24 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

HARTFORD, C., 18 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Oct. 24 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Will be

placed out of commission and her place taken by the Buffalo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Oct. 22 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Oct. 22 from Havana, Cuba, for the navy yard, League Island. Address there. Will be placed out of commission.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. At the navy yard, New York. Placed out of service Oct. 20.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will be placed in reserve.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball.

At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers.

Sailed Oct. 22 from Havana, Cuba, for the navy yard, New York. Address there. Will be placed out of commission.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed Oct. 19 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Port Said, Egypt, en route Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

OSEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Bay of Islands, New Newfoundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRALIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Rose C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Chief Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Charles T. Chase. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived Oct. 18 at San Francisco, Cal. Is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for overhauling. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTITUTION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William B. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peter. At the naval station, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells. Retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Tempkin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboat Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Mocassin and Adder.

### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy.

PERRY. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POPOOSE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

VESEVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Arrived Oct. 20 at Philadelphia from her summer cruise. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. Will be homeward bound from Yokohama about Nov. 7, via Honolulu, and should arrive at San Francisco about Dec. 15. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Hampton Roads, Va.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Neeka, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Peacock, Guantanomo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Penucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sabago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnota, Norfolk, Va.

### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city; Dorothie, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, New London, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany; Buffalo, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Hull, League Island; Ida de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Ida de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Isl.; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila; Marblehead, Mass.; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Morris, Newport; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, Leaguas Isl.; Nanshan, Cavite; Nashville, New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Annapolis; Solace, Mare Island; Talbot, Annapolis; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; and Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yankee, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboat.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Logan to duty in connection with the General Board, Mills building, Washington, D.C. Asst. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty in connection with the Admiralty Bay Survey Expedition.

OCT. 20.—Midshipman A. S. Rees orders to Eagle revoked; continue duties on Alabama.

Act. Asst. Surgs. M. Donelson and D. H. Casto to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Btsn. J. McCloy and Capt. H. T. Newman detached Lawton; to home and granted leave for thirty days.

OCT. 21.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 22.—Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Robison to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1906, for a course of instruction at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

OCT. 23.—Midshipman A. S. Rees orders to Eagle revoked; continue duties on Alabama.

Act. Asst. Surgs. M. Donelson and D. H. Casto to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Btsn. J. McCloy and Capt. H. T. Newman detached Lawton; to home and granted leave for thirty days.

OCT. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Robison to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1906, for a course of instruction in the Compass Office.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald orders Oct. 11, 1906, revoked; detached Columbia; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., department of steam engineering.

Lieut. D. S. Mahony detached Cleveland; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., department of steam engineering.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby to Cleveland as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. T. D. Parker detached Maine; to Columbia as senior engineer officer.

Surg. C. J. Decker granted sick leave for three months.

Paymr. J. Irvin, Jr., detached Lawton; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., temporary duty.

Paymr. G. M. Lukash detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Lawton.

Asst. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in connection with the Admiralty Bay Survey Expedition, sailing from New Orleans, La., Oct. 26, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. J. B. Horton appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty Lawton, revoked.

Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle, retired, to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. M. Casay detached Nevada; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. H. I. Lutken detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Washington.

Mat. J. Cuena detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Ellsworth, Me., for duty at the U.S. Naval Coal Depot, Frenchmans Bay, Me.

OCT. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. G. Mallison commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Btsn. L. J. DeRyder detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe detached Lawton; to home, and granted leave for one month.

Chief Gun. R. E. Simonson detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Lawton.

OCT. 24.—Comdr. C. C. Rogers to duty as hydrographer, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

P.A.S. Surg. R. C. Holcomb additional duty as quarantine officer at Culebra, W.I., for the purpose of inspecting Government vessels arriving at that port.

Carp. C. E. Richardson discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and resume duties on Minneapolis.

War. Mach. O. Beretson detached Minneapolis; to Louisiana.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Jersey City, N.J.

War. Mach. A. Gay detached Louisiana; to duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material, Shelby, Ohio.

Paymr. Clk. A. R. Beck appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, for duty at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

OCT. 25.—Asst. Surg. C. B. Munger detached naval training station, San Francisco; to the Supply, naval station, Guam, sailing Nov. 5.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett detached Minneapolis; duty as general storekeeper, naval training station, Newport, and pay officer of the Constellation.

Paymr. G. Skipwith detached duty as general storekeeper, training station, Newport, and as pay officer of the Constellation, to Mare Island, duty in connection with fitting out Milwaukee, and duty as pay officer of that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell detached Iowa; to naval hospital, Norfolk, for treatment.

Paymr. Clk. J. V. Fuller appointment as paymaster's clerk duty board on Minneapolis, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. W. M. Long appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty board Lawton.

Cable from Capt. A. P. Nasro, senior officer present, Havana, Oct. 23.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy detached Prairie; to home via Denver.

War. Mach. J. T. Riley detached Texas; to Prairie.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 17.—1st Lie

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1906.

Asahi Kitagaki, the Japanese midshipman who has been at the Naval Academy for a little over a year, has tendered his resignation, stating that it is by order of his government, transmitted to him by the Japanese Embassy. He was very popular, and had every consideration from the authorities and his fellow students. He was quite athletic, being an expert in wrestling and his own art of jin jitsu. The statement from Washington that Midshipman Kitagaki's resignation was requested on account of deficiency in his studies is denied at the Naval Academy. There is little question that his resignation was required on account of the changed feeling of Japan towards this nation. It was stated last night at the Naval Academy that no action had been taken by the Academy authorities in regard to any deficiency in Kitagaki's studies. As a matter of fact, no such action has ever been taken in the case of a Japanese midshipman. Some of them do not complete the course as they have difficulty with the English language, but they are allowed to stay as long as they wish, and make as much progress as possible with their work.

The midshipmen won from Lehigh here Saturday afternoon by a score of 12 to 0, about half of what was expected. Forward passes and outside kicks from different formations were much in evidence. The grounds were wet and fast play was impossible. Lehigh put up an excellent defense in the first half, but weakened in the second. The Navy scored one touchdown and one goal in each half. The Navy adopted the policy of kicking on the first down during the first part of the game and a muffed punt put them within fifteen yards of Lehigh's goal line. In two rushes of Richardson and one of Ingram the ball was put over, the former carrying it. Norton kicked the goal. In the second half the midshipmen found that their straight line plays were good enough for ten yards in three plays. The ball was carried for eighty yards in this way and Burg made the second touchdown. Norton kicked a very difficult goal. After the second score, the team was almost entirely replaced with substitutes, and though there was no more scoring, the Navy had decidedly the better of it.

In the Navy's forward pass play the ball was passed by Norton to DeMott or Bernard, and it almost invariably resulted in a substantial gain. With the outside kick they were not so successful, and generally the possession of the ball passed. The new rules are beginning to be popular here, and the frequent kicking, wide end plays and passes are generally enjoyed.

The Navy team: DeMott, Clark, i.e.; Piersol, Leighton, l.t.; Myers, l.g.; Slingluff, c.; Shafrath, Wright, r.g.; Magruder, Robinson, r.t.; Bernard, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Spencer (c.), Burg, Harris, l.b.; Ingram, Ewing, r.h.; Richardson, Northcroft, fb. Referee, Mr. Gresham Poe, Princeton; umpire, Mr. McCracken, U. of Pa.; head linesman, Lieutenant Reeves, U.S.N.; linesmen, Mr. Treat, Lehigh, and Midshipman McCormick. Touchdowns, Richardson, Burg. Goals from touchdowns, Norton (2). Time of halves, twenty and fifteen minutes.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the "youngsters," the third class men, to keep up a semblance of running the "pibbles," the loyal attitude of the first class to the authorities means the collapse of the system for the present year, and the stand that the second class has made in supporting the first class promises well for the future. Appealing to the professional duty and the integrity of the first class men, while not letting go his hold on "the thunders of the law," Admiral Sands has aroused sentiments of respect for discipline and touched the love of the first class men for their alma mater so profoundly that the head of the Academy has a faithful band of midshipmen officers, who have determined that the country shall have no cause of complaint against the discipline of the Academy. They realize a continuance of hazing means the injury of the Academy in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen and of Congress. Heretofore punishment was largely the means employed to stamp out hazing. Admiral Sands appealed to the better nature of the midshipmen, and the response has been general.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Naval Academy, Midshipman Charles E. Hovey, has issued two publications, "Reef-Points" and "Statement of the U.S. Naval Christian Association." "Reef-Points" is a handsome booklet, convenient to handle, that gives much valuable information to midshipmen, new and old. A large share of the booklet is devoted to sports, and customs and local history receive due notice. Valuable data is given, with schedules of recitations and memoranda pages. Amongst the sententious sayings of the little volume is this paragraph: "We believe that first you should be a man; then you should be a Christian. If you cannot be both, try to be a man and let the Christian go. What we want to show is that not only can you be both, but that you are the better man for being a Christian." It is the special policy of the Young Men's Christian Association to look after the new midshipmen, and to try to protect them, as far as possible, from harsh treatment by the Oldsters. The "Statement," consists of the annual report of the association, an account of the cruise library, with acknowledgements to Prof. A. W. Brown, the Academy librarian, description of the reading room, record of Bible study, and statement of finances. The expenses last year were \$866.98; receipts, \$1,425; balance, \$558.02.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel" and other works of fiction and a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1894, is visiting Annapolis, the first time since just after his graduation. Three of Mr. Churchill's classmates, who are now Navy officers, are stationed at the Naval Academy: Lieuts. Raymond Stone, Roscoe C. Moody, and Joseph M. Reeves. Mr. Churchill is accompanied by his wife, and they are guests at Carvel Hall, to which his famous book gave its name. He received a hearty greeting on every hand.

The resignation on account of physical disability of Walter J. Rountree, of the second class, Naval Academy, has been accepted. His home is in Quitman, Ga.

Rev. James Stoddard, rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Mount Holly, N.J., preached an interesting sermon to the midshipmen Sunday morning. He is the father of Midshipman George K. Stoddard, third class.

The midshipmen at the Naval Academy will continue to receive instruction in Japanese wrestling. There was criticism in some quarters of that form of exercise, but the President has issued instructions retaining jiu jitsu. Some of the officers, including Superintendent Sands, do not entirely believe in this exercise. They are inclined to think that it is altogether too dangerous and not fully in accord with what is regarded as fairness to an opponent.

The U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association of the State of Illinois will hold a banquet at Carvel Hall, this city, on Nov. 14. Among the invited guests are Rear Admirals George Brown, Robley D. Evans, Willard H. Brownson and J. C. Watson, Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York city, and Chairman George E. Foss, of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Henry A. McClure, of Buffalo, N.Y., has been selected as the regular " yell master" of the midshipmen brigade. Midshipman McClure has shown great aptitude for this, and a new yell, called the automobile yell, has just been introduced and is one of the best in the repertoire of the midshipmen.

The Navy had an opportunity to give two or more men a chance in every position while running up a score of 34 to 0 on Western Maryland on Wednesday afternoon. The visitors not only failed to make a first down, but their backs rarely reached the line of scrimmage, and the fact that they lacked a long punter enabled the midshipmen to run up the longest score of the season. The Navy used the forward pass with fair success, and the outside kick with still greater benefit. Richardson scored the first touchdown and Norton kicked the goal. The Navy, resorted to kicking when well towards her own goal and generally recovered the ball after an exchange or two. Ewing carried the ball over for the second touchdown and Norton kicked the goal. The third touchdown was made by Burg and the fourth by Magruder. Norton missed one goal and kicked the other.

In the second half a number of new men went in the game for the midshipmen until there was almost an entirely new line-up. The first touchdown of the half was made by Burg.

Norton missed the goal. The second and last of the game was made by Dague. Northcroft kicked goal. Jack Owlesley, the ex-Yale back and coach, had a look at the Navy team.

The Navy line-up was: Clark, DeMott, i.e.; Piersol, Simpson, l.t.; Myers, Stewart, l.g.; Slingluff, Streinger, c.; Shafrath, Wright, r.g.; Magruder, Holliday, r.t.; Robinson, Dague, r.e.; Norton, Battle, q.b.; Burg, Brandt, Condit, l.b.; Ewing, Carey, Cannon, U.S.N.; umpire, Mr. Ransom, Dartmouth; head linesman, Lieutenant Reeves, U.S.N.; linesmen, Midshipmen Kitell, and Mack of Western Maryland; touchdowns, Burg (2), Richardson, Magruder, Ewing, Dague; goals from touchdowns, Norton (3), Northcroft; goals from touchdowm missed, Norton (2); time of halves, twenty minutes.

Mrs. Draper and her three sons have taken up their residence here. Mrs. Draper is the widow of Capt. H. L. Draper, U.S.M.C., and has many friends here who welcome her return among them.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1906.

Roses are blooming at Fort Banks in spite of the falling leaves. Capt. Henry D. Todd was in temporary command Tuesday, but left for Fort Preble, Portland, that afternoon to serve on a court-martial. Col. John M. K. Davis and Capt. James F. Howell were on a tour of inspection of the harbor posts early in the week. The fine new gymnasium is approaching completion and will be dedicated by some sort of a social function, probably a dance. Captains Howell, Todd and Matthews, of this post, each have children to enliven officers' quarters. Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, of Fort Strong, accompanied Captain Todd to Portland.

Fort Independence, on Castle Island, Boston harbor, is being relieved of alleged dangerous property of the Government. All the submarine mining material is being removed. This fort connects by bridge with South Boston and is a public playground.

Mrs. Marie Sweet Baker, daughter of Col. Owen Jay Sweet, 28th Inf., is in Los Angeles with her mother and young son, and enjoying social life hugely. She has resumed her music. Her two-year-old lad is a beauty—the pride of Colonel Sweet, who is now in Cuba.

In response to a request from Jamestown, the Massachusetts Nautical Training School will send the Enterprise to the exposition, making headquarters there and going to sea occasionally. It was thought best to forego the foreign trip next year and give the cadets an opportunity to see the largest assemblage of warships ever gathered here.

Boston's navy yard is a sight with several battleships, cruisers and gunboats awaiting or undergoing repairs, etc. Among these are the New York, Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, Kearsarge, Alabama, Vermont, Newport and Scorpion. The New York, which has been drydock some weeks, was to have been floated yesterday and moored elsewhere. Asst. Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert has reported for duty. A board of chaplains has been in session consisting of Henry H. Clark, Frank Thompson and Matthew W. Gleeson.

Boston was invaded recently by Continental companies of militia and they presented a picturesque appearance, especially the Foot Guards from Connecticut. At the banquet at Hotel Somers, three governors made addresses, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire being represented. They remained three days and enjoyed the historic pilgrimages and comradeship. The A. and H.A. Co., gave the Governor's Foot Guards a banquet at their armory.

Lieut. Frank Phipps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phipps, who were recently married in Newport, are spending their honeymoon in Boston.

A Massachusetts Department of the Army of the Philippines was formed in Boston Monday, under the name of Camp Bampus, in honor of the late Lieutenant Bampus, of Quincy, who was killed in Samar in 1901. Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, commanding the 1st Corps of Cadets, was chosen as the head.

Dr. Fred Bogan, surgeon of the 9th Infantry, M.V.M., one of the youngest physicians at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, has received his appointment as surgeon in the U.S. Navy. Dr. Bogan is a Tufts College man, son of the late Fred Bogan, M.V.M., who lost his life in '98.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Everett are greatly missed at the navy yard. They have been at one of the Boston hotels during the convalescence of the former. They have gone to Washington, D.C., where they will reside.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert S. Shew recently entertained Sir William Henry Perkin, the English scientist, at luncheon at their home in the navy yard. The eminent man showed much interest in Boston's array of battleships and boarded the Rhode Island. M. H. B.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 23, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Biegler returned on Oct. 5 from Terre Haute, Ind., where they were called during the week to attend the death-bed of Mr. George Rubsch, Mrs. Biegler's brother. Mr. Rubsch was employed for some months last year in the commissary department at Fort Oglethorpe, but was obliged to leave on account of his health. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stott and Miss Stott are back in the pest after spending some days the guests of friends in Lindale and Rome, Ga. Mrs. John Degen, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Maine and Connecticut, returned on the 4th.

The band, under the leadership of Sergt. George Cheek, has made two short trips during the month, one to Rome, Ga., and another to South Pittsburg.

General Grosvenor, Col. John J. McCook, of New York, Gen. Frank G. Smith, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., and Gen. E. A. Carmen, chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission, were among the number of distinguished visitors expected in Chattanooga during the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. Mrs. Trail, of Rock Hill, Md., has arrived in the post to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. Hill. Dr. F. M. Wall has returned from a short trip to Mobile, Ala. The doctor was busy during his absence in looking after some of his property, located south of Mobile, which was greatly damaged in the recent severe storms in Alabama. Mrs. James M. Sanno is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irwin Bryan, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. James Burroughs for the past three or four months, have returned to their home in Durazno, Texas. Master Desmond O'Keefe, who has been the guest of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe for the past four months, returned to his home in Leavenworth, Kan., during the week.

Col. John B. Kerr, and a number of other officers of the 12th Cavalry, were the guests at a smoker given in Chattanooga by the Mountain City Club, in honor of Colonel Kerr. One of the most delightful affairs ever held at Fort Oglethorpe was the reception and hop given by the officers and ladies of the 12th Cavalry, in honor of Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, in the post gymnasium. The hall was artistically and tastefully decorated under the supervision of Lieut. Frank B. Case with flags, bunting, Japanese lanterns, etc., yellow, the Cavalry color, predominating. The officers were all in full dress uniform, and the toilettes of many of the ladies were very beautiful. A number of guests from Chattanooga added to the pleasure of the occasion. A light supper was served by a caterer from Chattanooga, in charge of Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, and champagne punch was also served throughout the evening. The band was at its best and a general good time was enjoyed.

Capt. Thomas B. Dugan leaves to-day for Fort Riley to appear before the examining board for promotion.

A number of people from the post, including Col. John B. Kerr, Major and Mrs. H. J. Goldman, Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe and Miss Dora O'Keefe, Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, Capt. Hugh D. Berkley, Capt. Edward D. Anderson, Capt. Frank Caldwell, and Lieut. Frank L. Case, were the guests at a banquet given by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at the Read house, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18, in celebration of their thirty-seventh reunion. The following was the after-dinner program: Toastmaster, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, toasts; introductory remarks, Captain Chamberlain; song, by the

quartet; "Ohio at Chickamauga," Gen. Gates P. Thurston, Nashville, Tenn.; "The Regular Army," Gen. P. J. Cleary, Chattanooga, Tenn.; song by the quartet; "The Two Greatest Americans, Washington and Lincoln," Capt. Zenophon Wheeler, Chattanooga, Tenn.; "The Man Behind the Gun," Hon. Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind.; "The Sons of Veterans," Rev. W. S. Bovard, dean of Grant University; voluntary toasts; "America," by the quartet.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe gave the men quite a treat Sunday night, when in the course of his usual Sunday evening service, he showed a number of stereopticon views taken in Batangas, Lipa, Santo Tomas, Calamba, Los Banos, and other places in the Philippine Islands with which the 12th were rendered familiar during their three years' residence in the islands. These Sunday night services of Chaplain O'Keefe are very popular with the men.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski entertained Capt. and Mrs. James F. Wilson at dinner last week. Miss Blanche O'Neil, of Denver, Colo., will be the guest of Chaplain and Miss Dora O'Keefe during the winter. Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Symonds, Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, Mrs. George F. Chase and Lieut. Harry B. Cootes were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell at dinner Saturday evening.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 19, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank McEnhill, 2d Cav., who have been abroad touring England, Ireland and France, and visiting with friends and relatives at Lieutenant McEnhill's birthplace, have returned to the post and resumed housekeeping in Quarters No. 3, Cavalry post. Miss Georgiana Grant, of St. Paul, entertained at a charming luncheon at her home on Holly avenue for the pleasure of Mrs. Holden, wife of Capt. George J. Holden, of this department. Mrs. C. W. Graves returned on the transport Logan from the Philippines and will visit in Los Angeles and Palo Alto before coming to St. Paul. Miss Jean McKibbin, of Minneapolis, was the guest during the week of Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley, Cavalry post. Major and Mrs. J. B. Houston, of Washington, D.C., have arrived in St. Paul and taken apartments temporarily at the Angus. Major Houston will relieve Capt. George Holden as paymaster of this department. Miss Annabel Hughes, of this post, was the guest during the week of Miss Hal Black, of St. Paul.

Major and Mrs. Sibley entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Sibley's sister, Mrs. R. D. Walsh, of Fort Leavenworth, and Mrs. John C. Wint, of Fort Assiniboine. Covers were laid for seven, and besides the host and hostess and their guests were Lieutenants Schindler, Pope and Barry, 2d Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Cotchett, of the Arundel, in St. Paul, have left for the north on a hunting trip. Major Lewis H. Strother, who is ill in the hospital in Washington, was unable to accompany the 2d Battalion, 28th Inf., to Cuba, but expects to join later. Mrs. Dalton, of Portland, Ore., was the guest during the week of Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Infantry post.

Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton, who is ill in the post hospital with typhoid fever is improving. Capt. Jens Bugge, who was ill of blood poisoning at Newport News, was able to accompany his regiment to Cuba.

The new riding hall, which is being built at this post, is rapidly progressing, and unless unusually severe weather impedes its progress, will be ready for use the first of the year.

Miss Ethel Allen, Artillery garrison, had as her guests during the week Miss McGiffin and the Misses Foley, of St. Paul. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, Infantry post, returned from Fairbault on Wednesday, and will leave shortly to join Lieutenant Cooper in Cuba.

A severe epidemic of colds and bronchitis has visited the children of the post, and while some were serious cases all are now doing well.

Miss Johnson, of Bismarck, N.D., who has been a guest at the post, returned to her home on Wednesday. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad entertained the ladies of the Infantry post at an informal bridge party on Monday evening in honor of her mother, Mrs. Sabin, and sister, Miss Sabin, of San Francisco, Cal. For having the highest scores Mrs. Hugh A. Parker won a farfalle glass bowl and Mrs. John H. Parker a book.

The Frawley Dramatic Company entertained the officers and ladies of this post at a performance of "Ranson's Folly" at the Lyceum theater in Minneapolis on Tuesday evening. The performance was excellent. Mr. Frawley as "Hanson" being especially good. Mr. Frawley is an old friend of the officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry, as they had been entertained by him at a similar performance while in the Philippines.

Mrs. John H. Gardner, who has been the guest of Mrs. Edward King, Cavalry post, left on Thursday with her husband, Major John H. Gardner, for his new station at Fort Sam Houston. A burglar entered the residence of Lieut. George F. Bailey, Cavalry post, Wednesday afternoon, and was captured by Lieutenant Bailey while in the act of looting the house. He was placed in the post guard house and afterwards turned over to the civil authorities. Mrs. Winfield S. Overton arrived on Wednesday. Mrs. Elvind Hunt, Infantry post, who has been visiting at Sparta, Wis., for the past few weeks, has left to join her husband in Cuba. Lieut. John Richardson, 28th Inf., who has been visiting at his home in Missouri, will leave shortly to join his regiment in Cuba.

We hear that the passage of the 28th from Newport News to Havana was an exceptionally fine voyage. The sea without a ripple and the first-class chartered transports made the voyage most enjoyable.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Oct. 20, 1906.

During the recent fire at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., which destroyed a part of the new hospital, there were seventeen patients in the hospital. Of these only two were what are known as "dead" cases—that is, bedridden. The men were quickly removed. The two serious cases were typhoid fever ones, and the patients were taken to the quarters of Capt. W. T. Davidson, Med. Dept. The other fifteen were removed to Co. E barracks, which are but a short distance from the hospital.

How the fire started is a mystery, but it is believed to have ignited from a cigar stump carelessly thrown against the building. The soldiers worked in relays until the smoke would compel them to retire. Others were on the roof with axes chopping holes to allow the water to reach the flames under the shingles.

The one-story building adjoining the hospital on the north and known as the field ward, was slightly damaged. The fire got into the roof of it, but this was soon extinguished. There was considerable damage in this building by water. The new hospital is built in two wings, and the east wing was not damaged. Considerable bedding and many books were saved from the building.

The loss by the fire will amount to about \$20,000. As the Government does not carry any insurance, this will be a total loss. The hospital building was only completed the first of the year. All the north wing is badly gutted. The beds and fixtures cost \$5,000 more, and nearly all the bedding is ruined. There was about \$1,000 worth of medical and operating room supplies in the portion of the building where the fire was and these will be a total loss. There was \$10,000 worth of medical supplies stored in the basement in the south end of the wing, and these were badly damaged by water.

The hospital is what is known as a 48-bed one, and there was a corps of twenty-seven men in charge. Captain Davison has supervision at present. Many of the Hospital Corps lost their clothes and effects.

Uncle Sam's men proved excellent fire fighters and the effect of the numerous fire drills was plainly discernible in their work. Capt. S. P. Adams, 14th U.S. Cav., was the fire marshal, and he directed the work like a seasoned fire chief.

Sergt. Edward Jones, of Co. C, 20th Inf., was overcome by smoke and carried from the hospital in an unconscious condition. Several other soldiers were slightly injured fighting the fire. The fire was extinguished after a couple of hours' fighting.

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Bon Bon Dishes.....	2.25 to 15.00 upward	Loving Cups.....	3.50 to 85.00 upward	Vases .....	4.50 to 30.00 upward
Mustard Pots.....	4.50 to 10.00 "	Pepper Mills.....	5.00 to 10.00 "	Candlesticks .....	5.00 to 25.00 "
Sugar Baskets.....	5.50 to 15.00 "	Tea Caddies.....	6.50 to 16.00 "	Compotiers .....	9.50 to 30.00 "
Sugar and Creams.....	10.00 to 30.00 "	Muffineers .....	10.00 to 15.00 "	Sauce Boats.....	11.00 to 30.00 "
Bowls and Dishes.....	13.00 to 75.00 "	Butter Plates (Dozen).....	15.00 to 35.00 "	Sandwich Plates.....	19.00 to 35.00 "
Pitchers .....	21.00 to 65.00 "	Vegetable Dishes.....	22.00 to 45.00 "	Bread Trays.....	22.00 to 50.00 "
Tea, Sugar and Creams	22.00 to 50.00 "	Coffee Sets.....	32.00 to 75.00 "	Entree Dishes.....	36.00 to 75.00 "
Meat Dishes.....	40.00 to 75.00 "	Bread and Butter Plates (Dozen).....	60.00 to 120.00 "	Ice Cream Plates (Dozen) .....	60.00 to 214.00 "
Asparagus Dishes.....	65.00 to 75.00 "	Punch Bowls.....	95.00 to 200.00 "	Tea Services.....	100.00 to 500.00 "
Dessert Plates (Dozen)	120.00 to 340.00 "	Service Plates (Dozen).....	375.00 to 450.00 "		

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Tea Spoons.....	\$9.00 to \$12.00 and	Breakfast or Dessert Knives (Steel Blades).....	\$18.00 to \$22.00 and
Dessert Spoons.....	15.00 to 25.00 upward	" " " (Plated Blades).....	19.00 to 23.00 upward
Table Spoons.....	22.00 to 38.00 "	Medium or Dinner Knives (Steel Blades).....	20.00 to 26.00 "
Breakfast or Dessert Forks.....	15.00 to 25.00 "	" " " (Plated Blades).....	21.00 to 28.00 "
Table or Dinner Forks.....	21.00 to 34.00 "	Carving Sets (5 pieces).....	20.00 to 25.00 "

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## FIRE NEAR MADISON BARRACKS.

At 10:15 a.m., Oct. 25, alarm of fire was given at Madison Barracks, occasioned by the burning of a frame cottage building near the intersection of the Brownsville and Sacket Harbor roads. The structure was the end of a row of four or five similar buildings, mostly rented and occupied by the families of married soldiers of the 23d Infantry.

The troops turned out with alacrity and devoted their efforts to saving the other buildings of the row from destruction. In this the soldiers were successful, aided, later, by the Sacket Harbor fire department. A forty-mile per hour southeast wind prevailed, entirely favorable to spreading of the fire, and the garrison is entitled to the credit of preventing adjoining buildings from destruction. Drum Major Joseph Houston, 23d Inf., with wife and child, together with Mrs. Kraempfer, the latter a domestic employee of an officer's family of Madison Barracks, occupied the burned building and sustained almost a total loss of personal effects. A subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Kraempfer was immediately set on foot by the Army officers and resulted in the donation of a considerable sum. Temporary occupation of a portion of quarters No. 1, formerly tenanted by the late Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., when stationed at Madison Barracks, was also permitted Drum Major Houston.

The home of Mr. McEvoy, a grocer of Sacket Harbor, located a very short distance from the burned house, was uninjured. Mr. McEvoy's appreciation of the indefatigable efforts of the soldiers, who saved hundreds of dollars worth of property from the flames, was indicated, in part, by his complaint to the commanding officer, Madison Barracks, that a poplar or cottonwood tree about seven inches in diameter, located within the McEvoy lot, had been ruined by the soldiers engaged in rushing to the scene of the conflagration the hose-carriage conveying the hose lengths used to convey the water to the burned house. This estimate of the value to the community of the garrison with its appliances for extinguishing flames is not denied by the other citizens of this community. The auditors of the conversation between Col. Philip Reade and the complaining grocer of Sacket Harbor can testify to the fact that the commanding officer aforesaid is not tongue-tied or at all deficient in a knowledge of how to use vigorous language when stirred up by a small-calibered man who demands damages instead of expressing thanks.

## SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, MASSACHUSETTS, 1905.

We give below a digest of the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Massachusetts for 1905, which has not been heretofore published. The delay in the appearance of this report until the close of the shooting season of 1906, when it is of the least possible benefit, is to be regretted. It appears to be a most wasteful use of money, under the circumstances, and the money might better be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the troops in target practice. The cost of compiling this report, we are informed, was \$11,000. While it might have served its purpose better at an earlier date, the report is in itself of much interest.

The report is the first since the militia of Massachusetts adopted the method of qualifications prescribed in Class C, U.S. Army Firing Regulations of 1904. It consists of 325 pages, 243 of which are devoted to the details of the qualification scores made by every member of the militia, subject to range work. On Oct. 31, 1905, there were 5,639 officers and men in the Massachusetts militia subject to range work. Of this number 4,173 officers and men, or seventy-four per cent, qualified. There were 443 experts, 517 sharpshooters, 2,067 marksmen—594 first class, 552 second class, 550 third class, 918 fourth class. Of this latter number 235 were excused, as no range facilities were provided by the cities or towns in which the companies were located. Five companies having the maximum enrollment, qualified every officer and man: 6th Co., Coast Art., Cambridge (sixty-five officers and men); Co. F, 5th Inf., Waltham (sixty-three); Co. A (seventy-one), C (sixty-five), and D (sixty-nine), 1st Corps Cadets, Boston. Twenty-three companies qualified their entire enrollment. There were 573 officers and men who qualified with the revolver, seventy-two more than in 1904. There were 146,000 rounds issued to the troops, valued at \$11,544. The money allowance for ammunition to the different organizations, based upon the qualifications, amounted to \$6,689.

The 2d Infantry won the State Tri-color Match (teams of ten, ten shots each, at 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards), with a score of 1,462 out of a possible 2,000 points. The Corps of Coast Artillery was second with a score of 1,454. The Governor's Cup Match (teams of six, ten shots each, at 200 and 500 yards, rapid fire and two skirmish runs) was won by the 6th Infantry, with a score of 1,160 out of a possible 1,800 points.

The figure of merit as allowed by the U.S.A. Firing Regulations of 1904 was adopted, under General Orders No. 9. The figure of merit for the entire Massachusetts militia was 79.98; for the 1st Brigade, 2,295 officers and men, 80.29; 2d Brigade, 2,373 officers and men, 73.01; for the organizations: 1st Corps of Cadets, 130.13; Corps of Coast Artillery, 90.34; Naval Brigade, 88.22; 6th Infantry, 88.02; 1st Cavalry, 86.10; 8th Infantry, 82.98; 2d Infantry, 78.74; 5th Infantry, 75.69; 2d Corps of Cadets, 68.92; 9th Infantry, 55.01.

In the different organizations the following companies had the highest figures of merit: Corps of Coast Artillery, 4th Co., 126.33; 2d Infantry, Co. E, 110.35; 5th Infantry, Co. F, 112.67; 6th Infantry, Co. A, 127.86; 8th Infantry, Co. I, 168.75; 9th Infantry, Co. M, 101.36; 1st Corps Cadets, Co. D, 161.81; 2d Corps Cadets, Co. B, 76.17; 1st Cavalry, Troop D, 96.06; Naval Brigade, 8th Div., 161.81; Troop A, 1st Squad.

Cav., qualified the largest number of men with the revolver—51, or 78.91 per cent, of its enrollment. Private S. W. Wise, Co. C, 1st Corps Cadets, made the highest score in qualifying for the expert class, 438 out of a possible 450; 1st Sergt. W. S. Allen, 10th Co., C.A., made the highest sharpshooter qualification score, 824 out of a possible 850; Lieut. J. F. Williams, Co. F, 5th Inf., the highest marksman qualification score, 141 out of a possible 150; Coxswain D. Allsop and Seaman C. C. Jennings, 6th Division, Naval Brigade, the highest third class qualification score, eighty. The highest qualification scores in the skirmish run were made by Q.M. Sergt. C. D. Berg, Co. L, 5th Inf.; Private G. W. Chesley, Co. A, 6th Inf., and Private S. W. Wise, Co. C, 1st Corps Cadets, each with a score of ninety-four.

Among the many recommendations made by Col. Charles H. Cole, Jr., Inspector General of Small Arms Practice, some of the most important were to call particular attention to the absolute need of proper range facilities at the following central cities: Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, and Fall River. This matter should be immediately taken up. There has been too much tendency on the part of some cities and towns to pay no attention to the law. Every city and town not furnishing the proper range facilities for the militia stationed within its borders should be vigorously prosecuted. Colonel Cole recommends that the State purchase a skirmish field in a central location, to be owned by the State and run by the State. While the skirmish field at Wakefield is a fair one, it cannot be used at all times of the day, because the same ground is used for the 800 and 1,000-yard ranges.

The practice of sending men to the ranges without proper instructors, although showing a slight improvement over previous years, is still a source of waste both in time and money. This matter should be forcibly brought to the attention of each company commander. It is recommended that ammunition, targets and other facilities for rifle practice be accorded to the militia as is now done until Sept. 1. That during September the different companies or troops be ordered under pay to the nearest available range, there to shoot for their qualifications under the supervision of officers detailed by this department. That the figure of merit made by any company or troop on that day be the basis of awarding the regimental trophy. Colonel Cole urgently recommends that all scores made at 800 and 1,000 yards and all skirmish runs be accepted for qualifications only when made under the direct supervision of officers serving on detail from his office as is done at the State competitions.

In view of the fact of the growing improvement of small arms practice both in the Army and in the militia, the head of this department should, in his opinion, be appointed for a term of at least five years, which would enable him to carry to a successful termination any system for the general improvement of the department. One year, or two years even, is too short a time for a man to carry out his plan. It is recommended also that it should be a salaried office, and that the officer holding it should give his whole time to small arms practice. This is the custom in New York, and their magnificent work with the rifle certainly goes to prove that they have the right ideas. If this cannot be done, the Inspector of Small Arms should have an assistant, with the rank of captain, with sufficient salary, such assistant to give up his whole time to small arms work. The assistant could attend to the office work during six months of the year, and during the shooting season should spend most of the time at the different ranges supervising qualifications.

## BORN.

BAKER.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 23, 1906, a son, Cecil Sherman Baker, Jr., to the wife of Paym. C. S. Baker, U.S.N.

BERNHEIM.—At Fort Slocum, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1906, to Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bernheim, a daughter, Alice Elizabeth.

BURGESS.—At Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1906, to the wife of Capt. L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Donald Chapin Burgess.

CAVENAUGH.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 16, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. H. Lat. Cavenaugh, 10th U.S. Cav.

DOCKERY.—At Newark, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1906, a son to the wife of Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d U.S. Inf.

JUDSON.—At Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Mr. Frank Hamilton Judson. Mrs. Judson is the daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, U.S.A.

OAKES.—At Galveston, Texas, on Oct. 16, 1906, to Capt. and Mrs. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engrs., a son.

WEST.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 14, 1906, to Mrs. R. J. West, wife of Lieutenant West, 26th U.S. Inf., a son, William Parmelee.

## MARRIED.

BEESON—ROBINSON.—At Governors Island, N.Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1906, Mr. William Barron Beeson and Miss Henrietta Gaddis Robinson, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry E. Robinson, U.S.A.

HUBBARD—VICKERY.—At Riverton, N.J., Oct. 15, 1906, Miss Elizabeth Vickery, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Richard Vickery, U.S.A., and sister of the wife of Chaplain Freeland, U.S.A., to Mr. Chester Dimmock Hubbard.

McADAMS—HENNAN.—At Hawesville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1906, Miss Frances Hall Hennan to Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th U.S. Inf.

SMITH—JENNINGS.—At Greens Farms, Conn., Oct. 17, 1906, Lieut. William Emerson Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Anna Burr Jennings.

STOCKTON—SCOTT.—At Princeton, N.J., Oct. 20, 1906, Miss Anna M. Scott, daughter of Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., to Mr. Richard Stockton.

WOODBURY—FREEMONT.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 12, 1906, Caroline Drake Townsend Freemont to Capt. Frank Thomas Woodbury, asst. surg., U.S.A.

## DIED.

BASS.—At St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9, 1906, Frank B. Bass, brother of Prof. Edgar W. Bass, U.S.A., retired.

BELL.—At Arvada, Colo., Oct. 18, 1906, Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, U.S.A., retired.

CAMPBELL.—At Nunda, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1906, 1st Lieut. George J. Campbell, U.S.A., retired.

CHENOWETH.—At Madison, Wis., Oct. 14, 1906, of Bright's disease, Hon. H. W. Chenoweth, brother of Major Edward Chenoweth, 17th U.S. Inf.

CLARK.—At Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 15, 1906, Edith Clark, the seven months' old daughter of Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

DALTON.—At Auburn, Mass., Oct. 18, 1906, Gen. Samuel Dalton, who was adjutant general of Massachusetts for many years previous to 1905.

FORSYTH.—At Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1906, Major Gen. James W. Forsyth, U.S.A., retired, of paralysis, in the seventieth year of his age.

GREALISH.—On Oct. 20, 1906, at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Martin P. Grealish, former captain of Co. G, 69th Regt., N.Y. N.Y.

HALE.—Oct. 23, 1906, Bessie Smith, wife of Major Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., and daughter of the late William H. Smith, of Buffalo, N.Y. Interment at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

HUGHES.—At Topeka, Kas., Oct. 18, 1906, Mrs. Rebecca Groves Hughes, mother-in-law of Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired.

RICE.—At St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10, 1906, Mrs. Matilda Whitall Rice, widow of the late U.S. Senator Henry M. Rice, and mother of the wife of Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, aunt of Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d U.S. Cav., and grandmother of the wife of Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th U.S. Cav.

TARBERT.—At Madison Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1906, Comsy. Sergt. Robert A. Tarbert, U.S.A.

TERRY.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, 1906, at Tarrytown, N.Y.,

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in the seventy-sixth year of his age, Lucius Hall Terry, of New Orleans, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and father of Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 22d U.S. Inf., Interment on Oct. 24 in St. Louis. San Francisco papers please copy.

WARREN.—At New York city, Oct. 20, 1906, Asst. Engr. Benjamin H. Warren, U.S.N., retired.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. James M. Jarvis, of the 8th N.Y., having failed to resign as requested by Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, the latter's recommendation that the regiment be reduced to a battalion, was approved by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and forwarded to Albany on Oct. 23 for the Governor's action. It is hoped that the Governor will promptly endorse the recommendation, as the present condition of affairs in the regiment demands quick action. As the regiment stands at present it is of no use as a military organization, split up into factions, and lacking in proper discipline. It is considered unfortunate that Colonel Jarvis did not send in his resignation when Lieut. Col. Kerby and Major Edwards resigned, and thus save the regiment from being reduced. The Colonel is at present in the position of defying superior authority, and under such circumstances, decided action must be taken. Many will regret this as Colonel Jarvis has had a long and honorable record in the military service. The regiment, however, has been in bad condition for a long time, and a change is necessary. The discipline and attendance at drills have been poor, and although the command has been given plenty of time to improve in this respect it has not done so sufficiently. Then the factions among the officers have been further destroying the usefulness of the regiment. Although there are 700 members on the roll only about seventy-five per cent of them turn out for drill.

Col. David E. Austen, 13th N.Y., received a letter on Oct. 23 from Major F. S. Strong, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in temporary command at Fort Monroe, with reference to the proposition of Colonel Austen to take the 13th to that post for next summer's encampment. Major Strong says the 13th would be welcome at the post, but expresses doubt about the sufficiency of room there for such a big body of men. The matter, he says, will be taken up with the permanent commander of the post who will communicate with Colonel Austen on his return. Colonel Austen says he will take at least 1,000 officers and men to Fort Monroe, if he can get the necessary permission of the War Department. Colonel Austen and some of his officers will make a trip to the fort and ascertain just what accommodations may be had for his command.

Capt. Sloan Simpson, 4th Inf., Texas N.G., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

First Lieut. William J. Lawrence, 1st Inf., Michigan N.G., is authorized to attend the garrison school, Fort Wayne.

The following is the board of governors elected at the annual meeting of the Military Athletic League at New York on Oct. 20: Col. J. H. Bresinger, 4th Regt., N.J.; Col. J. M. Jarvis, 8th N.Y.; Col. C. A. Denike, 10th N.Y.; Col. J. H. Foote, 14th N.Y.; Col. John G. Eddy, 47th N.Y.; Col. Edward Duffy, 69th N.Y.; Col. William G. Bates, 71st N.Y.; Major C. E. Wolf, 74th N.Y.; Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 1st Batt., N.M.; Major R. P. Forshaw, 2d Batt., N.M.; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery; Capt. H. S. Rasquin, 3d Battery, N.Y.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has returned to New York after an enjoyable trip in an automobile as far as Vermont and back. During the trip the Colonel, who was accompanied by Mrs. Bates, traveled about a thousand miles, and passed through the most charming country.

Capt. Francis C. E. von Sternberg, of Co. C, 13th N.Y., one of the most successful officers in that command, has resigned on account of business.

Owing to the delay in providing the furniture for the new armory of the 71st N.Y., the opening celebration planned for the night of Nov. 27, has been postponed. A new date will not be announced until it is certain that the furniture will be in place.

Second Lieut. Joseph J. Hervey, 2d Mont. N.G., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

Capt. Jerry C. Springstead, 1st Kansas, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Crook, Neb.

Colonel Schulze, 1st Regiment of Connecticut, in directing drill to be resummed for the season on Nov. 1, and outlining the course of instruction, says in part: "Company commanders will insist on the prompt assembling of their respective commands at the hour named. It has been noticed in the past that entirely too much time has been wasted at company drills, in 'rests' during the drill. Company commanders are reminded of the fact that the men are entitled to at least one hour and fifteen minutes instruction at each drill, and no efficient officer will either force or permit his men to waste away the time by 'rests'."

Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st Battery, N.Y., has ordered drill and instruction as follows: The 1st Platoon on Tuesday evenings; the 2d Platoon on Friday evenings; schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be held on every first and third Monday of each month; recruit drills will be held on every Wednesday evening.

Capt. Philip Ganzert, for fourteen years identified with the 1st O.N.G., will be placed on the retired list Jan. 16, 1907. Captain Ganzert has served in the U.S. Cavalry on the frontier of Texas and Mexico, also on the U.S. coast survey ship Gedney. He enlisted in Battery B, O.N.G., Light Art., 1st Regiment, in 1892 as private.

The rifle team of the 74th N.Y., of Buffalo, the champion team of the State for 1906, proved too strong for the picked

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marksmen of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, Canada, in the friendly inter-regimental match at the Long Branch ranges in the latter city on Oct. 20, winning by 98 points. A slight breeze proved rather disconcerting to the Q.O.R. shots, who were placed under somewhat of a disadvantage as compared with the Buffalonians, whose Krag-Jorgensen rifles were equipped with more finely adjusted sights. Ordnance Sergeant Leuschner topped the winner's list with 99 points out of a possible 100. The average percentage of the 74th team was 98%. The score of the Q.O.R. was 837 points, while that of the Buffalo men was 935. The Q.O.R. team had an average of 84, Sergeant White being the premier scorer with 97. The scores of the winners were as follows:

	500	600	800	Total.
Captain	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
Barnard	28	30	31	89
Lieutenant Kendall	33	32	30	95
Ord. Sergt. Leuschner	35	34	30	99
Lieutenant Lowe	33	30	32	95
Captain Koenig	32	32	31	95
Corporal McDonald	31	24	31	86
Private Withey	33	28	30	91
Lieutenant Dominick	31	84	28	93
Lieutenant Cadotte	33	33	32	98
Private Pessan	31	31	32	94
Grand total				985

The team from the 74th was dined by their Canadian friends after match.

In the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, the program of instruction is as follows: Mondays, voluntary mounted drill at the Central Park Riding Academy, for all members who have had more than one season's riding. Wednesday, officers and non-commissioned officers' school and instruction in electricity; armor small arms practice, the company having just put up a pistol range at its own expense. Thursday, dismounted drill and instruction in signaling, which is compulsory for all to attend, at the army, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Fridays, compulsory mounted drill for recruits and voluntary men who have had but one full season's mounted drill. Saturdays, afternoon outdoor signaling from the tower at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue to Brooklyn and the Morris High School in the Bronx. Two of the members just received an appointment and have been admitted as cadets at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

In accordance with the report of the brigade commander, Connecticut National Guard, of the State Rifle Match, at New Haven, Aug. 3 and 4, 1906, prizes were awarded as follows: First prize—Telescope (thirty power terrestrial), 2d Infantry, score, 1,501, and having been won three times, now becomes the property of this organization. Second prize—Twenty-five dollars (cash), 3d Infantry, score, 1,329. Third prize—Fifteen dollars (cash), 1st Infantry, score, 1,261. The following members of the 2d Infantry team, winning first prize, will each receive the State medal awarded to the winning team: Pvt. Charles W. Harrison, Co. F, score, 253; 2d Lieut. William J. Dray, Co. K, score, 216; Major Henry Norton, Jr., score, 210; Pvt. Joseph A. Derby, Co. F, score, 194; Corp. Winfield A. Thompson, Co. M, score, 172; Pvt. Frank W. Klein, Co. M, score, 170; 2d Lieut. William Bowden, Co. D, score, 147; Corp. Frank W. Green, Co. D, score, 139. The adjutant general has presented five medals as prizes in the pistol match, to be known as the "Cole Medals," and awarded as follows: One gold medal to the competitor making the highest aggregate score, Major Ernest L. Isbell, 2d Inf., score 140; one silver medal for the highest aggregate score, after the gold medal, Capt. Arthur P. Woodward, Co. M, 3d Inf., score, 118; one bronze medal for highest aggregate score in slow fire, Capt. Percy H. Morgan, 3d Inf., score, 39; one bronze medal for the highest aggregate score in timed fire, 1st Lieut. William J. Bradnock, Troop A, Cav., score, 39; one bronze medal for the highest aggregate score in rapid fire, Capt. William E. Besse, Co. M, 2d Inf., score, 44. The brigade commander awards the three medals competed for in the distinguished marksmen's match as follows: Gold medal, Major Ernest L. Isbell, 2d Inf., score, 225; silver medal, Corp. Henry A. Riley, Co. D, 2d Inf., score, 221; bronze medal, Capt. Percy H. Morgan, 3d Inf., score, 213. A silver cup is awarded as the prize in the company team match to Co. D, 2d Inf., for making the highest aggregate score. It will be held for one year and when won three times by the team from one organization, will become the property of that organization.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., has appointed 2d Lieut. John W. Elmes assistant I.S.A.P. The new armory will be provided with steel lockers for officers and men, and these are being put in place. Colonel Duffy will establish his headquarters in the new building on Oct. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Military Athletic League at New York city, Oct. 20, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. W. F. Morris, 9th Regt.; first vice-president, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engrs.; second vice-president, Col. William A. Stokes, 23d Regiment; third vice-president, Col. Thomas W. Huston, 12th Regt.; recording secretary, Major William A. Turpin, 13th Regt.; corresponding secretary, Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, and treasurer, Col. N. B. Thurston, I.S.A.P. and O.O. The matter of the next tournament was left to the executive committee, but it was the sense of the meeting that the tournament be held in the fall instead of in the spring of the year as heretofore.

The semi-annual returns of the 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, for six months ending Sept. 30 last, show the substantial net gain of forty-three, which brings the membership up to 718 officers and men. There were 104 enlistments during the six months, and the losses were sixty-one. The largest gains were in Cos. F and K. The largest company is B, with ninety-eight members, and the second largest is K, with eighty-five on its roll.

A series of armory rifle contests has been arranged between a team from Co. B, of the 12th N.Y., and one from the 1st N.J. Each team will consist of twelve men, and the first

match will be shot in the 12th Regiment armory, New York city, on Saturday evening, Nov. 24.

The 12th N.Y. had qualified, up to Oct. 22, at Creedmoor, 697 marksmen. Of these 230 were sharpshooters, seventy-three experts and seven distinguished experts.

Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., and Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st, have both had the honor of qualifying at Creedmoor for the difficult grade of distinguished expert.

Up to Oct. 22 the 22d N.Y. had qualified at Creedmoor 484 marksmen, of which sixty-six were sharpshooters, thirty-seven experts, and nine distinguished experts.

The 22d N.Y. has been authorized to form two additional companies, to be known as L and M, 1st Lieut. Harvey Garrison, of Co. G, who formerly served with the U.S. Volunteers in the Philippines, will have charge of the formation of Co. L, and former Capt. H. C. H. Steward, of the 9th N.Y., will have charge of the formation of Co. M. He also served in the Naval Militia, and during the war with Spain served as a second Lieutenant in the 1st N.J., and as a first Lieutenant in the 4th N.J. The Athletic Association of the regiment will hold games in the armory early in December and will soon announce the program.

The 14th N.Y., Colonel Foote, shows a net gain of fifty-eight members during the six months from April 1 to Sept. 30 last. Its gains were 150, losses 90, and aggregate strength Sept. 30, 762 officers and men. The next returns will, it is expected, show considerable loss, as much dead wood is being dropped. It is Colonel Foote's desire to have none but duty doing officers and men in the command. Several of the companies are in poor condition, and Colonel Foote is using every effort to get them in proper condition. This is no easy matter, however, especially with a scarcity of competent officers to help him. There are quite a number of vacancies among the officers of the line, and this makes it difficult to obtain the desired officers to take hold of the work of building up the weak companies.

First Lieut. George R. Woolfenden, 1st Michigan N.G., is authorized to attend the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich., for the regular course of instruction.

The athletes of the 13th N.Y., most of whom are members of the premier athletic clubs in Brooklyn, have taken such a fancy to swimming that the sport has become one of the foremost in the regiment. Major W. A. Turpin was the first to start the movement with a set of swimming races, which are to be held on Oct. 27.

A review of the 47th N.Y., Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, colonel, will be held at the regimental armory on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 28. The reviewing officer will be Gen. James McLeer.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.—The selection of candidates for second lieutenants in the Army from the colleges you mention was made according to law, from the six institutions having the most distinguished students in their military departments, and having officers of the Army detailed as military instructors.

T. C. N.—The present address of 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, of the 19th Infantry, U.S.A., is Manila, P.I., and that of 1st Lieut. Samuel M. English, Coast Art., is Jackson Barracks, La.

L. M. M.—You will have to wear the uniform prescribed by your C.O.

#### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 20, 1906.

At ten o'clock this morning Governor General Henry Clay Ide will retire from the head of affairs, and be succeeded by Gen. James Francis Smith as Governor General of the Philippines. Like the inauguration in April last of the present Governor General, the oath of office and inaugural address will be delivered by the new chief executive at the Ayuntamiento. The oath will be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, C. S. Arellano, Archbishop J. J. Harty is to make the opening prayer. The troops to participate in the ceremonies will be from the 9th Infantry, from Cuartel de Espana, and Fort William McKinley, the 13th Infantry, 16th Infantry and the 8th Cavalry. Captain Hayden's battery of Field Artillery, from Fort McKinley, will take part in the parade. There will also be two companies of Philippine Scouts from Imus. Col. Alfred C. Markley, 18th Inf., will be in personal command of the military part of the parade. Major Lucas, U.S. Marine Corps, with a battalion of marines from Olongapo, will be in the grand procession. The immediate bodyguard of the incoming Governor General will be members of his own Volunteer company, called the "Veteran Army of the Philippines."

The Governor General elect, James F. Smith, came here as a Volunteer officer during the stirring times of 1898, and is greatly beloved, not only by his old comrades, but by everyone in these islands. As for our retiring Governor General, Henry Clay Ide, of Vermont, he is a scholar, a lawyer and a gentleman, and with his young and lovely daughter, Miss Marjorie Ide, he will leave here with the deep regret and esteem of all classes of people. Governor Ide and Miss Ide leave here on Sunday next for San Francisco, and from there to Washington, D.C.

The 13th Infantry, a part of it, with the 24th Infantry, are still doing active duty in the Island of Leyte, after the Pulajanes. Daily advices are received from Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding that division, in regard to things in Leyte, showing that the situation there just now is very quiet and our military are all well in hand. The Pulajanes seem to be broken up in small bands, but are hard to catch.

The Logan, which is leaving Mariveles to-day, had the proud distinction of being the first transport boat of any kind to be able to anchor at dock in Manila bay.

One of the two docks that Uncle Sam is building at Manila is just completed, at the extreme end of the made ground that was filled in over two years ago, extending Malacañan drive out into the bay.

In Manila, as well as at Fort William McKinley, there has been a perfect round of dinners, receptions, afternoon teas and card parties, given in honor of the outgoing and incoming Governor Generals. At the last reception by Governor General Ide, on Sept. 13, it seemed as if the entire Army roster of the Philippines was present, most of the officers in "mess jackets," with white trousers, the Navy men in the full dress of the Navy for the Orient.

Major Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., and Mrs. Babbitt expect to leave Manila shortly for Japan and China. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Leonard Wood gave an afternoon tea in compliment to Mrs. Babbitt. The guests also had a game of bridge whist. Mrs. Guiffoyle was awarded first prize, a piece of cut glass; Mrs. Wells, wife of Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., won second, an embroidered hat; Mrs. King and Mrs. Rockenbach third and fourth prizes. On the evening of the 14th Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood gave a dinner in honor of Governor General and Miss Ide. This evening Col. and Mrs. John A. Hull will give a dinner to Miss Ide at their quarters, No. 10 Nozaleda. It is to be a young people's party.

Miss Josephine Stanley, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, arrived in Manila on the Logan, and is a guest at the quarters of her brother, Major David Sheridan Stanley, Q.M., at No. 3 Military Plaza, Malate. Major Daniel E. McCarthy gave an elegant dinner at the Army and Navy Club last week, where Miss Stanley was one of the honored guests.

Col. Richard E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer of this division, who has been relieved from duty here, with Mrs. Thompson, will leave about Oct. 1 on the Kilpatrick, via Suez. It seems as if everybody was going home just now. The family of Colonel Byrne, Major and Mrs. John F. Guiffoyle, Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., and a large number more are booked for passage on the Kilpatrick.

Mrs. and Miss Smith, mother and sister of Lieut. E. T.

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Smith, 9th Inf., are at the Delmonico, having come down from Camp Draga, where they were visiting Lieutenant Smith, to the Logan for the U.S. Mrs. and Miss Smith were hostesses at a charming dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday evening, their guests being Capt. B. P. Nicklin and Lieut. G. L. McEntee, both 9th Inf., and Mr. and Mrs. Molter. Miss Ide was guest of honor the same night at a dinner given by Captain Bigelow, 8th Cav.

#### DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE 21ST.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Sept. 12, 1906.

The time of our departure from this station has arrived. The Kilpatrick, carrying the 1st Infantry, which is to relieve the 21st Infantry, arrived at dawn yesterday morning and everybody is busy. As soon as the unexpected order directing the 21st to sail for the States on Sept. 20 was published, runners were sent to the various companies out in the field and on the trails directing them to return to Camp Connell at once. Among the first to arrive were Cos. G and H, which were operating against the Pulajanes on the Island of Leyte. These were soon followed by Co. K from Basey, and Co. B from Paranes. Co. A returned from Leyte on Friday, and Co. L arrived from Santa Rita on Sunday. The last company to return was Co. D, which has been stationed in the Gondara valley for several months. This is the first time during this term of foreign service that all the companies of the regiment have been together at one post. While all the companies had been stationed here before, the frequent and numerous changes have kept them moving, so that for months only one-fourth of the regiment was at Camp Connell.

On Monday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison met at the Officers' Club for their last informal hop at Camp Connell. The evening was a very pleasant one and everyone seemed happy in the thought of the homeward journey. Last night the officers and ladies of the garrison were the guests of the citizens of Calbayog. The civil and military authorities have been working together with a view to the establishment of permanent peace in this troubled island, and the farewell reception to the officers of the 21st was an appropriate expression, not only of the harmony and goodwill which have always prevailed between the civil and military authorities, but also of the goodwill and esteem with which the citizens of Calbayog and the surrounding country regard the regiment.

Mrs. Norman and her two daughters, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts for several days, left for their home in Iloilo this morning. Mrs. Norman is the wife of Capt. T. Norman, 8th Inf., and resided at Fort Snelling while the 21st was stationed there. Lieut. O. R. Cole, who has enjoyed a month's leave in Manila, returned yesterday.

The post exchange was closed, so far as the present management is concerned, on Saturday. Under the direction of Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey the institution has been a financial success, dividends having been declared monthly ever since last April. The final settlement leaves a balance to the credit of each participating organization of about five hundred dollars. Sgt. Fred Weller has served in the capacity of chief steward of the exchange, and in his experienced and faithful service not a little credit is due for its general success.

Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf., has been detailed as exchange officer to relieve Lieut. W. B. McCaskey. Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., relieves Capt. A. L. Parmenter as post adjutant and recruiting officer. Capt. P. Whitworth succeeds Capt. Wilson Chase as quartermaster, and Capt. Lutz Wahl is relieved as commissary officer by Capt. Charles E. Tayman. Lieut. Frank C. Burnett is detailed as engineer, signal and intelligence officer, vice Lieut. William P. Kitts.

Harbor of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17, 1906.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, the transport Logan passed through the Golden Gate and anchored in this harbor, carrying the 21st Infantry, en route from the Philippine Islands to Fort Logan, Colo. Five full weeks have passed since the day

# HEADACHES

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on which the troops embarked at Camp Connell, Samar. Bright skies, delightful weather and smooth seas, together with the exhilarating thought of being homeward bound, conspired to make this long ocean voyage one that shall long be pleasantly remembered.

The transport Kilpatrick weighed anchor at Camp Connell on Sunday morning, Sept. 16, at four o'clock. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Manila, orders were received to proceed to Mariveles and there await the arrival of the transport Logan. It was here that the transfer of the troops and baggage took place. While awaiting the arrival of the Logan several of the officers and ladies made short visits to Manila. The baggage was transferred from the Kilpatrick to the wharf, with no provision for cover in case of rain. On Wednesday afternoon it commenced to rain and it rained all night, with the result that the baggage received a thorough drenching. The following day the boxes and crates, thoroughly soaked, were stored away in the Logan. The extent of the damage has not been determined, but can readily be surmised. No doubt an official investigation will endeavor to fix the responsibility of what appeared to be inexcusable mismanagement.

As the Logan was on the point of sailing, Lieut. L. C. Bennett received a cablegram informing him of his appointment as captain of scouts and directing him to proceed to Manila for further orders. It was not without some degree of reluctance that Mr. Bennett bade his fellow officers goodbye. Mrs. Hall, wife of Capt. H. Hall, 21st Inf., who is still on detached service as inspector of Constabulary, and Mrs. Love, wife of Capt. James Love, formerly of the 21st, came from Manila on Thursday afternoon to bid their numerous friends in the regiment goodbye.

A stop of two days at Nagasaki, Japan, furnished a very pleasing break in the voyage. All the soldiers were allowed the privilege of going ashore, and every moment was thoroughly enjoyed. A hop was given at the Nagasaki hotel in honor of the visiting regiment and music was furnished by the 21st Infantry band. A short stop from seven in the morning until four in the afternoon was also made at Honolulu.

Throughout the entire ocean voyage band concerts were given daily, under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Graves, which added much to the pleasures of the voyage. Divine services were held every Sunday on the main deck, conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, James Ossewaarde, while the band furnished the music.

The principal social event was the celebration of Major Palmer's birthday anniversary at the 180th meridian. All the first class passengers were invited by Major and Mrs. Palmer to meet in the dining hall, where refreshments were served, a short program of songs and addresses was rendered, and the evening spent in a most delightful manner. Dr. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Morse and Lieutenant Lantz rendered several musical selections; Lieutenant Lanza, Lantz and Dr. Craig amused the audience with a few comedy sketches. Major Palmer gave a short address of welcome to which Colonel Williams responded in a very appropriate manner. Toasts were responded to as follows: Capt. C. Howland spoke on "The 21st Infantry"; Capt. R. W. Rose on "The 3d Battalion"; Chaplain J. Ossewaarde on "The Transport Logan"; Lieut. D. P. Wood on "The Ladies," and the genial quarter-master of the transport, Captain Jewell, closed this part of the program with a few well chosen words in which he expressed his pleasure in having the 21st Infantry on board.

Mr. Robert Gordohn, of Boston, who boarded the transport at Honolulu, an excellent violinist, favored the officers and ladies with a violin concert on Sunday evening. On Monday evening he gave a concert on the mess deck for the enlisted men, which was very highly appreciated. Two wrestling exhibitions, given on the main deck by Corporal Tripp and Private Bicketts, of Co. C, added to the interest of the voyage.

While the entire trip was generally characterized by an abundance of sunshine and good cheer, it was not altogether without its shadows and sorrows. Only a few months ago Lieut. and Mrs. Treadwell had gone to the islands taking with them an adopted child, whose parents had been killed in the San Francisco earthquake. Shortly after their arrival in the islands Lieutenant Treadwell was killed in action, and now Mrs. Treadwell was returning to America with this child and with the bitter recollections of her personal bereavement.

On Oct. 15, two days before reaching this harbor, Alonzo B. Deamer, sergt., Co. A, 19th Inf., died of tuberculosis and dysentery. The remains were turned over to the transport quartermaster to be placed in a hermetically sealed coffin. The Sergeant was a married man, and his wife lives in Ilwaco, Wash.

During this present term of foreign service the regiment has lost very few men, and the enlisted men generally, as well as the officers, return to the States in a very fine state of health.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 22, 1906.

A consignment of 125 mules arrived last week for the use of the 23d and 27th Batteries of Artillery, which have been changed into mountain batteries. They had been six days en route, and when taken from the train made everyone have a lively time for a few hours.

Mrs. A. E. Reilly arrived from Philadelphia early in the week, accompanied by a friend. She is much better, but still confined to the house from the effects of the accidental fall from a carriage while away. She will go to New York city as soon as she is able, having in her care the infant son of Capt. Julian R. Lindsay, 15th Cav., now in Cuba. Major E. G. Gayle, A.C., left for New York city Monday to join a board of officers in Watertown, who were detailed to report upon a tract of land near Jefferson. He returned Saturday. There is some talk of using this land as a future camp of concentration for summer maneuvers. While Major Gayle was absent Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C., was in command of the post. Mr. M. L. Thomas was a visitor at the post on Thursday and Friday last.

Quite a party from the post saw the performance of "Princess Beggar," given by the Paula Edwards Company at the Strong last Tuesday. Those noticed were: Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Ruggles, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Bryning, Lieutenants Van Leer, Reagan and Henderson. Lieutenant Reagan entertained a party at supper after the theater at Dorn's.

Miss Isabelle Hardie leaves Monday for New York where she has an apartment at the Van Rensselaer for several months. Mrs. George T. Bowman left Saturday for a visit in New York city before going to her home in Buffalo. Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker left Friday for a visit to her sister at Fort Slocum, N.Y. All these ladies intend joining the regiment in Cuba as soon as permanent quarters are assured. Mrs. George W. Wallace, who has been the guest of Mrs. Pickel, leaves on Monday for her home in New York State. Mrs. Scott's

mother, Mrs. Gerichten, left last week for California, after spending several months here. Mrs. Leon R. Partridge is reported ill in hospital at Cheyenne, Wyo., but her friends are glad to hear it is nothing serious. Mrs. Jones, the aunt of Miss Emily Gayle, has returned to her home in Maine. Mrs. Kenney is visiting Mrs. Chandler Robbins, and will be here several weeks.

Friday has again been designated ladies' night at the club, and several took advantage of it to spend a pleasant evening there last Friday. Mr. Thomas gave a dinner at Crescent Beach on Friday, his guests being Mrs. Bryning, Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Barriger and Lieutenant Reagan. Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained Thursday with a chafing dish party, her guests being Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Bryning, Mr. Thomas, Lieutenants Reagan, Williford and Henderson.

The regular winter hops will begin this coming Saturday, and it is hoped will keep up every two weeks as usual. Music has been secured from town, as the band is no longer with us.

Mrs. A. N. Pickel leaves Monday night for a visit to her mother in Detroit, Mich.

## FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Oct. 19, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, U.S.A., retired, visiting his son, Lieutenant Allen Smith, at Fort Wright, is well remembered in Spokane in connection with the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in 1899, when with companies from the 1st, 4th and 6th Cavalry regiments, he was instrumental in putting an end to the strike. Afterward he distinguished himself in the Geronimo campaign in Arizona. Another visitor at the fort is Gen. Evan Miles, U.S.A., retired, who is on the way to San Francisco from the East.

Officers at Fort Wright are co-operating with a number of Spokane riders to organize a polo club with two or three teams for exhibition and match games. The parade grounds will be used for practice. Among those interested are Lieuts. Allen Smith, Whipple, Dickinson and Hutchinson.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Bolton has gone to Alaska, being relieved here by Major E. H. Plummer. Co. K, 3d Inf., until recently stationed in Alaska, has come to this fort, making eight full companies stationed here. The men had a hard tramp of more than three hundred miles through the wilds of the north country. During the march from McCarthy to Valdez several pack mules gave out, but the men reached the fort in good condition. The officers of the fort are Capt. F. M. M. Beall, Lieuts. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., and J. W. Everington. Lieutenant Dockery goes to Duluth, Minn., on recruiting duty.

Spokane theater managers have given out a joint statement that any man who wears the uniform of the United States Army or Navy is welcome to any seat in any part of their playhouses. The order was made at the suggestion of the manager of the Columbia theater, G. M. Dreher, who is a veteran of the Spanish War.

Lovi G. Monroe, secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, announces that the \$30,000 issue of bonds by the county commissioners for the Spokane armory has been pledged by thirty Spokane men, and that the structure will be ready before next July. The armory will cost \$60,000.

James Wiggins, a soldier from the garrison at Fort Walla Walla, south of Spokane, at the risk of his life, went into the basement of the Harris packing establishment and shut off a leak in a broken ammonia pipe, thereby saving the lives of half a dozen persons asleep in the upper part of the building a few days ago. He declined any reward.

A battalion of troops from this fort, under command of Captain Beall, "captured" the Interstate fair grounds a few days ago. The men left the fort in extended order and marched six miles to the grounds accompanied by the bandsmen. Regular maneuvers were gone through at the grounds.

Fred L. Anders, a soldier at the fort, is organizing a number of football teams for a series of games at the parade grounds this fall. It was intended to play outside teams, but this has been abandoned, as has also the fall athletic meet, because many of the men have been sent to Alaska. However, preparations are being made for a spring meet.

Officers and men stationed at this fort are united in the desire to have this made a regimental post as headquarters for the 3d Regiment. The grounds are large and there is plenty of room for the necessary buildings. It is within easy distance of the city of Spokane, being situated on a car line, almost directly across the Spokane River from Natatorium Park.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 22, 1906.

Last Friday evening the depot band, under the direction of Chief Musician Weber, gave a most delightful concert in the mess hall, the first of a series to be given during the winter, every Friday evening. This band, which was organized last spring, is now one of the best in the Service, and Chief Musician Weber deserves a great deal of credit for its success.

Gen. Frederick Funston, who is expected to arrive soon in St. Louis to assume command of the Southwestern Division, will occupy the beautiful house in the ordnance grounds on this reservation, which was lately vacated by Col. Frederic von Schrader. Lieut. C. G. Bunker, Art. Corps, returned last Thursday from Fort Moultrie, S.C. Miss Allen Goodspeed returned Monday from St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis, where she has been ill for several weeks. Mrs. Goodspeed's friends are glad to know that she has quite recovered her health. Mrs. Crampton, mother of Mrs. Goodspeed, left on Thursday for her home in St. Albans, Vt. Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton has moved into quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. James Fec'h, 9th Cav. Lieut. D. D. Gregory returned last Thursday from Fort Clark, Texas.

The post presents a beautiful appearance now, the forests on the reservation being very brilliant in their autumnal colorings. Quite a number of fine roads lead from the post and a great many members of the garrison enjoy the delightful rides all through the surrounding country.

The permanent recruits were last week supplied with the new style rifle now being issued by the Ordnance Department, and the commanding officer has requested authority to engage in target practice.

Lieut. George Oden, 10th Cav., visited the post last Wednesday. The popular "Ladies' Nights" at the club, which were so much enjoyed last winter, will be resumed next Wednesday evening. Mrs. Geary, wife of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, and children are expected to arrive this week. Mr. Alain von Schrader was the guest of Mr. Roy Cornish last week.

Mrs. Allen Parker entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Powell, Miss Worthington, Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Ely and Mrs. Fuller.

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 20, 1906.

The return of Cos. E and F, 30th Inf., to Fort Roots, after the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, has caused a decided change in the appearance of the post quarters and officers' row, which through the summer have appeared almost deserted. The officers who returned are Capt. Fred B. Shaw, Capt. C. E. Nolan, Lieutenants Morrison, Olin, Corey and Goodrich. The return of Col. Alfred C. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp is expected at any time, after an extended absence. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen have gone to London, where Lieutenant Phalen is taking a special medical course. Mrs. C. E. Nolan arrived last week, and has joined the residents in Officers' Row.

Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton came from Fort Reno last week and spent several days with friends. He will leave shortly for the Philippines. Gen. W. S. McCaskey and Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens were at Fort Roots last week on an in-

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spection tour, and have now gone to Hot Springs. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, of San Francisco, Cal., who have been spending a month with Mrs. Whitfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Butler, have gone to Macon, Ga., to spend a fortnight with relatives. Mrs. James Anson Shipton, who has been spending two months with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. Lincoln, will leave shortly to join Captain Shipton at Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. Shipton has been much entertained during her stay in Little Rock. Among the most largely attended affairs was a dinner party given at the Country Club by Mr. and Mrs. William Ayres Cook.

The enlisted men gave the first ball of the season at the gymnasium last Saturday evening. The affair was largely attended. Field day was celebrated on Friday, Oct. 19. The events were followed by a baseball game between the two companies, the score being 5-7 in favor of Co. E.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 21, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, after a short honeymoon spent in St. Louis and Kansas City, came to the garrison Oct. 15 and are occupying quarters No. 1.

Before Capt. Frank A. Wilcox's departure for the War College on Oct. 15, a number of formal and informal entertainments were tendered him by his friends. On Oct. 18 the officers of the 30th Infantry gave a large stag dinner in his honor at the Omaha Club. On Sunday evening a dinner was given at the Omaha Country Club by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beaton for Captain Wilcox. Beside the Omaha guests, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Capt. Charles L. Bent, Lieut. George Sharon, Miss Berry and Mrs. Pauline L. Murphy attended from Fort Crook.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh entertained on Tuesday evening with a large formal dance at the Officers' Club in honor of their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Kent. The dancing room was beautifully decorated with brilliant autumn leaves and punch was served during the evening. A course supper was afterwards served at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, on individual tables with centerpieces of Jacqueminot flowers. On Wednesday morning Lieut. and Mrs. Kent left for Cheyenne, where they will visit Lieutenant Kent's mother for a few days.

Miss Young, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Guy G. Palmer. On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Clemence W. Millan entertained at a Salmagundi party for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Petree, of St. Louis. Games were played during the evening, Mrs. W. E. Welsh and Capt. Charles L. Bent being the lucky contestants and winners of the first prizes. Miss Young capturing the consolation. Major Charles Byrne left Saturday evening for Fort Leavenworth.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 22, 1906.

Cos. L and M, 4th Inf., left Monday for the rifle range, accompanied by Captains Jarvis and Simmons and Lieutenants Abel and Bailey. Cos. L and M did good work at the range, from which they returned a week ago. About thirty men made marksmen's records, and the following were elevated to the sharpshooters: Sergeant Cope, Co. L; Privates Harris and Schiltz, of the band; Sergeant Hopper and Privates Cooper and Grimes, of Co. K.

A most destructive fire on Monday afternoon wiped out of existence one of Campbell county's landmarks. The Six-Mile roadhouse at Cold Springs, south of the post, together with all the other buildings near it, was completely destroyed, and one man is thought to have perished, a stranger who was seen at dusk to enter the barn, and it is presumed fell asleep while smoking the sparks igniting the hay in the barn.

Regimental band concerts were resumed Monday, and a fine program was prepared by Chief Musician Sauerwein.

Major and Mrs. Rogers spent Thursday at Frankfort, Ky., on a little pleasure excursion. On Friday Mrs. Rogers returned to her home at Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Switzer, wife of Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., entertained delightfully with cards on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Major James S. Rogers, post commander. All the wives of the officers at the garrison attended. Favors were won by Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. White and Mrs. Scott. A handsome cup and saucer were awarded Mrs. Rogers.

Major Rogers, Captains Castner and Switzer attended the annual inspection of the Cincinnati Police Department on Saturday.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 17, 1906.

On Wednesday the Cartwright brought down a merry party of visitors from Seattle, twelve in number. The fact that they were the guests of Lieutenant Abbott assured them a cordial welcome on this post, for Lieutenant Abbott at one time was stationed here and has numerous friends in this district. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Smith, of Texas, an aunt of Lieutenant Abbott. Mr. Potter, of Victoria, made a flying visit to his nephew, Capt. R. P. Reeder, during the week.

The last field day sports of the year were held on Monday afternoon. The 6th Artillery band played inspiring music. Events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Private Hodson, 103d Co., C.A.; standing broad jump, Corporal Shoup, 30th Co.; running broad jump, Private Nelson, 108th Co.; hop, step and jump, Private Nelson; three jumps, Private Nelson; pole vault, Private Nelson. Judges, Captains R. P. Reeder and Harry Newton; starter, Lieutenant Rorebeck; timekeeper, Lieutenant Lull.

On Monday night Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark lost their baby girl. Little Edith was seven months old and was a great favorite with everyone. The funeral services were held by Chaplain Easterbrook and Rev. Mr. Smith. The little body was laid to rest in the post cemetery, the pall bearers being Captain Waterhouse, Lieutenants Masteller, Rorebeck and Lull.

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## PROPER TYPES FOR BATTLESHIPS.

On the subject of the present craze for overgrown battleships, Lord Brassey, editor of Brassey's Naval Annual, has this to say in a letter to the London Times:

"The Montagu has been lost. Four other vessels—three battleships and one a first-class cruiser—have sustained damage more or less serious. All this has happened within a short time, in peace service, and largely from the inevitable hazards of the sea. There is occasion for reflection in connection with future programs of shipbuilding."

"All the battleships now building for the British navy are of the Dreadnought type. The cost of a Dreadnought, including guns, speed and coal endurance, the type is as yet without a rival in any navy. The advance in size, in cost, in fighting efficiency, has not given us ships which are invulnerable. It was shown in the war in the East how fatal are the injuries from a blow struck below the belt. Submarine mines destroyed the Russian battleship the Petropavlovsk. Shortly afterwards two Japanese battleships, the Yashima and the Hatsuse, the latter one of the four latest and most powerful ships, were sunk by submarine mines."

"As it was seen at Tsu Shima, the torpedo is a deadly foe to disable ships. With what effect the torpedo can be used in night attacks by submarine boats has been shown by the recent maneuvers of the French fleet. Admiral Fournier, who was in chief command, has declared that twenty battleships and cruisers were torpedoed."

"And there are, as it has been already said, the inevitable risks of peace service. In navigation and pilotage the possibilities of error are infinite. The human instrument is fallible. Accidents are certain to happen. It is the experience of all navies and every mercantile marine. There are the risks which cannot be avoided—tempest, fog, collision—in which the injured may be the sufferer from the fault of another. There are the uncharted dangers, the greater as the size of ships increases. In a preliminary note to the sailing directions published by the Admiralty, we read words of warning which have their application to shipbuilding policy:

"The earlier surveys were mostly made under circumstances which precluded great accuracy of detail, and until a plan, founded on such a survey, is tested, it should be regarded with caution. It may, indeed, be said that, except in well-frequented harbors and their approaches, no surveys yet made have been so minute in their examination of the bottom as to make it certain that all dangers have been found."

"Other considerations are obviously of importance. To enlarge many docks at home and on the foreign stations must throw a heavy charge on the Works Vote—charge not lightly to be accepted unless for a clear necessity of the service. Many natural harbors of great value for naval purposes are difficult, if not impossible, of access to ships of colossal dimensions."

"Let it not be assumed that limitation of dimensions is advocated on grounds of economy. On the contrary, the distribution of a given number of guns into a greater number of ships must increase expenditure on ships in proportion to armament. The gun being the chief naval weapon, such reinforcements of the fleet as Parliament may order must probably take the form of additional guns to be carried in ships protected by a certain thickness of armor, having a certain speed and coal endurance. Let it be assumed that forty 12-inch guns have been ordered. Shall they be concentrated as in the Dreadnought in four ships or distributed in more ships? It will cost considerably more per gun to build, let us say, six ships as against four. The risks will be more divided. I submit that it is an essential gain and worth the cost."

"It may be contended that in the Dreadnought we have initiated a type which has been adopted as a model by all the leading naval powers. In Sir Philip Watts we have a naval constructor second to none. The array of naval authority would, however, be more impressive if, at any former time since the commencement of armored construction a type had been produced which had been for a time accepted as efficient, and not as soon as it was completed condemned as obsolete. Colonel Cuniberti, the chief constructor of the Italian navy, has already entered the lists as a critic of the Dreadnought. He has doubts as to the adequacy of the armament. He would prefer, as a main armament, fewer guns, but increased caliber. He has other suggestions. It is evident that the Dreadnoughts, like their predecessors, mark a stage, and no more, in the ceaseless progress of construction."

"To conclude. The last and not perhaps the least cogent of the arguments for putting some limit to the size of ships and increasing the number is this, that more highly trained officers on the long list of captains will have an opportunity of showing in the line of battle that they can apply the Nelson touch and act under the inspiration of his enduring example."

"I take this opportunity of saying that, while concurring in the decision to drop one ship from the program

of the current financial year, and fully recognizing that in the circumstances of the time economy in naval and military preparations is called for and justified, I hold strongly that the expenditure on shipbuilding is the head of naval charges which will least admit of reduction."

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In an article on the British army which has for its text Vol. IV. of the History of the British Army, 1789-1801, the London Times says: "Coming as it did so soon after the close of the disastrous struggle with the American colonies, the war against the French Revolution found England almost without an army and with few, if any, generals standing high in public estimation. Worst of all, it found her without the genius for war or any correct and enlightened sense of what war requires. If the qualities of constancy and courage were certainly not wanting in British statesmen, it is not possible to exonerate them from serious misdirection of the conduct of the war throughout the period with which the author deals. Never at any time does there flash out from the murky atmosphere of ministerial environment any sign of comprehension that the true aim of war is the destruction of the armed forces of the enemy. Desultory schemes, amateur conceptions, marauding raids, eccentric operations, and the research of geographical objectives were dear to the unmilitary minds of Pitt and his colleagues. If there is one supreme lesson which we may draw from all this tragic period it is this, that war is an art and, like all other arts, cannot be practised with success by bungling amateurs. They fought like condottieri. Their strategy was that of the last man met in the last street. Even for such indiscriminate war as they planned they made inadequate provision. It was not that they grudged energy or sacrifice. Ministers spared neither themselves nor their country. What was lacking was a scientific conception of war, and all that Carnot represented. Ministers made war like amateurs, and organized pseudo-military forces in the same manner."

The Cologne Gazette announces the successful launching of the German torpedoboot S. 138, the first member of the two divisions sanctioned last session by the Reichstag. As compared with the torpedoboats provided for in the naval budget of 1905, the new-comer, with its displacement of 525 tons, shows an increase of 119 tons. The engines will be of 9,000 horsepower, and the speed is to be 30 knots.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph states that the long-distance record in wireless telegraphy was broken by successful experiments made last month by order of the Military Engineering Department. Telegrams were despatched from Nauen, near Berlin, to Volkovo Polye here, about 825 miles, and were distinctly received on the apparatus. From the tiny Volkovo station, calculated for 100-mile radius, it was impossible to despatch messages to Nauen, but there was no difficulty about receiving them.

A writer in *La France Militaire*, commenting upon the recent maneuvers of the French army, declares that, like some of their predecessors, they were somewhat too strenuous. When the men returned they were extremely fatigued, and their feverish exhaustion was not due to either hunger or thirst, but to excessive marching, and still more to insufficient sleep. The same thing has been observed before, as in the maneuvers of 1901 in the Deux Charentes, when from 12 to 18 per cent. of the effectives fell out of the regiments in the space of ten or a dozen days. The writer contends that this was due mainly to want of sleep, and enters into a discussion as to the responsibility for this alleged failure, concluding by drawing attention to the saying of Marshal de Castellane, that soldiers must be made to sleep in order that they may preserve their strength and value. The French soldier is a wonderful marcher, undoubtedly, and shows great endurance.

Although the battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship in the battle of the Sea of Japan, which sank on Sept. 11, 1905, has been successfully raised, no information as to the origin of the fire which caused the sinking has been made public. London Engineering states that the principal damage in the ship consists of a rip eighty-one feet long in the stern, and there were in all ten large holes in her sides. All the ammunition in her magazine and a torpedo seem to have exploded on the occasion of the fire, and of course this caused great damage.

According to *La Nacion*, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, proposes to expend \$29,500,000 of the \$32,500,000 which it has raised for purchasing three large ironclads, nine torpedoboot destroyers and twenty-one torpedoboats. The remaining \$3,000,000, in addition to \$2,000,000 voted last year, will be spent for mines, floating batteries, river gunboats and transports.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times states that a plan for the reorganization of the Russian navy has been submitted to the Emperor. Among the most important changes proposed is the abandonment of the system which places a greater part of the fleet out of commission during the winter.

Great satisfaction is expressed in France at the success attained by the battleship Patrie, built and engined at La Seyne by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée. She is the first completed ship of a class of six vessels, and was laid down early in 1902, and launched at the end of 1903; she has been nearly five years in hand, and work has still to be done on the heavy gun mountings. The Patrie's length at water-line is nearly 440 feet; breadth, 79 1-2 feet; draught of water, 27 1-2 feet; displacement, nearly 14,635 tons; maximum contract power of engines, 18,000 horsepower. The Patrie, with about 17,900 horsepower, has reached 19 1-8 knots. The French adhere to water-tube boilers of the Belleville and Niclausse types for large ships. The Patrie has Niclausse boilers. The French navy will possess a powerful squadron of swift, well-armed, and well-defended battleships, ranking as first-class, when the Patrie and her sister vessels are completed. The cost of the Patrie, according to the Naval Annual, is, in round numbers, \$7,110,000.

The new battleships of 18,000 tons about to be begun in France, are to have propelling apparatus of which the maximum power is to be 22,500 horsepower, while the estimated speed is given as 19 knots; but this should be much exceeded on trial. The power and displacement of these ships are practically identical with those of the British Dreadnought.

As indicating the world-wide interest in the military rehabilitation of China it is stated that the Chinese army maneuvers now in progress in the province of Honan, where they are to continue until Nov. 25, are being observed by military attachés representing thirty foreign powers. The maneuvers began on Oct. 22, and the troops

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engaged are equipped and organized in a manner which is described as exceedingly gratifying to the foreign officers—mostly Japanese—who drilled and trained them. The units engaged in the maneuvers are the following: Northern force—Fifth Combined Division, consisting of the 10th Infantry Brigade (5th Division), 12th Infantry Brigade (6th Division); 5th Cavalry Regiment (5th Division), 4th Artillery Regiment (4th Division), 5th Pioneer Battalion (5th Division), and a mixed Manchu brigade, consisting of: First Brigade, one squadron of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, three batteries of the 1st Regiment. Southern force—First Houpu Division complete, and the Honan mixed brigade. The greater portion of the troops of the Northern force took part in the autumn maneuvers last year.

A balloon section with a total strength of 170 men has been established in the Japanese army. This section is likely to be transformed before long into a battalion, and its strength will therefore be gradually increased.

The secretary of the British Admiralty officially announces that the full speed trials of eight hours' duration of the battleship Dreadnought were carried out on Oct. 9. Runs were made on the measured courses at Polperro, and the results proved that the conditions of the design had been fully realized. The steering and anchor trials were completed on the 10th, without hitch of any kind. This completes the series of steam trials for the ship, the gun trials only remaining to be completed.

A French statistician estimates that in Germany the number of males born in 1885 amounted in round numbers to 1,000,000, and in 1895 over 1,100,000 were born. If the same proportion are reckoned as fit for service, as in France, Germany can produce about 450,000 recruits in 1906, and in 1916 about 495,000. Whilst, then, France is scarcely in a position to maintain an army at peace strength by using every available man fit to serve, Germany only need enroll 270,000 recruits, and can send annually about 80,000 men to the reserve and 100,000 to the landsturm. This dearth of men makes itself felt more year by year, and it must soon be apparent that a country with a population of 40,000,000 cannot produce as strong an army as one with 60,000,000 inhabitants.

The Militär Wochentblatt announces that a course of instruction of two months' duration has been instituted this year in the Danish Army School for Musketry. The object of this course, followed by 100 recruits of each of the infantry regiments, is to train good instructors to teach musketry in the shooting societies.

The new German School of Equitation at Paderborn opened on the first of the present month. It will be provisionally under the orders of the commander of the Riding Institution at Hanover, and of the Inspector general of cavalry. The cadre will consist of a major commanding, two captains and one lieutenant, instructors, forty officers, one surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant major, ten non-commissioned officers, and eighty-four men. The school will also have available eighty officers' chargers, fifty troop horses, and two horses in excess of establishment.

The supply of tools to Italian infantry companies which had, in consequence of the events of the war in the Far East, been increased, in February last, from eight to twenty or seventy-three, has just been further increased to 101 tools per company, viz., eighty spades, one pick-axe, one pick, two long-handled spades, thirteen hatchets, one billhook, one jointed saw, one file, and one gimlet.

The Japanese War College at Tokio, which closed in February, 1904, because of the war with Russia, reopened on April 1 of the present year. Of the 150 officers who were at the institution before the opening of the campaign in Manchuria, forty-one were killed or died of disease; the 109 remaining were thus distributed amongst the different arms: infantry, seventy-seven; cavalry, ten; artillery, eleven; pioneers, ten, and transport, one. The number of officers to be admitted each year to the War College has been fixed at one hundred, instead of fifty, as formerly. This alteration, however, does not take effect till 1908. For this year and for 1907, the number admitted will be seventy-five.

Colonel Kuriak, who commanded the 6th Battery of the 43d Russian Artillery Brigade in Manchuria during the war with Japan, gives particulars in the Artilleristkii Journal of the shields which he improvised for his guns. Every gun had two shields, each made in three portions, and at the lower edge the thickness was from three to four inches. The men with the guns were completely protected, and the shields were made out of plating bought locally by ordnance artificers during the transit of the batteries from Russia to the Far East. The journey occupied about a month, and the Russian colonel had the opportunity of seeing his shields under fire in three actions, and took steps himself to ascertain the minimum distance at which they would be perforated by Japanese rifle fire. The shields resisted shrapnel fire, and none of the Japanese rifle bullets perforated the metal until they were brought within about six hundred yards.



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#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

##### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. A. W. Greely in temporary command. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

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#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assumption, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise, Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

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6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th. Manila, P.I.  
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
13th. Manila, P.I.  
14th. Havana, Cuba.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

##### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.  
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2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La.  
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
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##### Company and Station.

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49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
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55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
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58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

##### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; C and H, Washington Bks., D.C.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Plattsburgh, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—En route from Manila for San Francisco, and is due at latter place about Nov. 8. Will take station as follows: Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Madison Bks., N.Y.

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10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; and I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.  
21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Logan, Colo.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; L and M, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
25th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, Ok.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

#### ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT.—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Fort Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX.—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached.

At Fort Rodman, Mass. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD.—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. At Fort Totten, N.Y. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD.—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. At Fort Greble, R.I. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., A.C., on board.

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## THE U.S.S. CONSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Navy has received several communications in regard to the fittings formerly belonging to the United States ship Constitution, and now in the possession of private persons in different parts of the country. The Bostonian Society of Boston has asked the Department to investigate the authenticity of the steering wheel alleged to have formerly belonged to the Constitution, and it is understood that the figurehead, representing Andrew Jackson, is also under investigation. The original figurehead of the Constitution could not, of course, have been that of Andrew Jackson, since it was prepared for the ship in 1797.

An interesting paragraph has been furnished the Department by George Francis Dow, secretary of the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., who sends an extract from the diary of the Rev. William Bentley, the celebrated pastor who is alleged to have led his people from Salem to Marblehead in 1817, when the Constitution was driven into Marblehead by a fleet of British vessels, riding over the route on a gun carriage. The diary of Dr. Bentley, which is a standard source of local history in Salem, contains the following extracts:

"May 31, 1797 (in Boston).

"Went around to the finish walk of yesterday. Saw the new ship and the beautiful draught of Colonel Claghorne. Saw the head called Constitution finished by Skillings. It is an Hercules with the (writing obscure) of the United States and the Constitution standing upon a rock and his battoon lying beneath him. In the same place were the capitals for the cornithian columns of the State house.

"Feb. 1, 1800, John Skillings, an eminent carver in Boston, died suddenly Jan. 28, at 54. This man has long been known in this branch, particularly by our seamen in all our seaport towns."

## THE BRITISH NAVY CANTEEN.

Writing on the subject of the system of victualling in the British navy and the navy canteen, the London Express says:

"The Admiralty allowance for feeding the men of the lower deck is tenpence per head per day. There are two direct sources of food supply on board the modern warship. The first of these is in the form of the prescribed service rations, issued daily by the staff of the Paymaster's Department. The second is the ship's canteen. The broad distinction between the two is that whereas the former is served out free, everything obtained from the latter has to be paid for.

"In order to meet the varied tastes of a ship's company as far as possible, the system of victualling is organized under two heads. There are the compulsory rations, which every man borne upon the ship's

book has to take up, whether he eats them or not, and there are the optional rations, in substitution for which a man may draw 'savings.'

"The dry canteen has sprung from the savings system. Not only do the majority of the men expend their savings on little delicacies, but a good proportion of their pay as well. Bloaters, sausages, eggs, and the like are in great demand among the epicures of the lower-deck messes.

"It is a sign of the times that the lower-deck has been permitted to depose its own representatives to expound their opinions and put forward their proposals. There are two systems under which naval canteens are run. The first is the service system, by which the canteen is managed by a committee drawn from the ship's complement. This plan finds very little vogue, since it adds a great deal of work and responsibility to the ordinary routine duties of those who undertake it.

"The other and prevailing plan is what is known as the tenant system. Under this a contractor pays for the exclusive privilege of running the canteen of a warship. In a big battleship or cruiser a contractor will pay as much as sixty pounds a month for canteen rent, and his gross turnover will be anything up to twelve thousand a year.

"In the lower deck the objection to the tenant system is based upon the fact of the contractor finding it worth his while to pay so heavy a rent. For Jack very naturally argues that the contractor does not run a canteen for pastime, and that therefore it stands to reason he must be paying a good profit upon everything he buys.

"The contention is that a canteen, being run for the benefit of the ship's company, should be on the lines of a club, and not make any profit at all."

## GOVERNMENT BY THE W.C.T.U.

General Corbin's last word before retirement was a protest against the abolition of the Army canteen.

The cowardly submission of Congress to the demands of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is one of the most nauseating spectacles that the American people have to observe. Congressmen, who know better—scores of them—vote down the canteen because they dare not do otherwise.

A political party that will put into its platform a plank against government by the Women's Christian Temperance Union will get votes by it.—Life.

## LUCKILY.

During the Spanish war, while the battleships were on blockade at Santiago, it was customary to load the six-pounder guns every evening to protect against possible torpedo-boat attack. While the triggers were being eased down, one of the

guns on the Massachusetts was accidentally discharged, the shot passing over the quarterdeck of the Texas which was lying next in the blockading line. All the officers of the Texas were on deck smoking and talking when the shot passed a few feet above their heads. Almost before it struck the water a signal was started on the Texas from its commanding officer, Capt. Jack Philips, to the commanding officer of the Massachusetts. The signal was "Good line, but a trifle high."—Harper's Weekly.

It cannot be doubted, says T. G. Ford, writing in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, that the midshipman of the Revolution was a dazzling creature if he ever wore the first Continental uniform prescribed for his grade by the regulations of the Marine Committee of 1776 at Philadelphia, which consisted of a blue lapelled coat with stand-up collar, round cuffs faced with red, buttons and buttonholes red, blue breeches and red waistcoat. No mention is made of the headgear, but it was probably in harmony with this fiery uniform, indicative perhaps of the bloody struggle then commenced, and far eclipsing the uniform of King George's reevers. Whoever has witnessed the effect upon susceptible young maidens of the naval cadet of our day in his simple blue blouse or jacket, adorned only with black braid, gilt buttons and silver anchors, can easily imagine the havoc among the high-spirited, patriotic girls of the colonial seaports caused by the midshipman's uniform of 1776.

When the Vermont man, Redfield Proctor, was War Secretary there was an Army regulation making it compulsory on the soldiers to attend tattoo rollcall. Tattoo sounded at 9 o'clock and in the summer, when the sunset was late, there was little more than an hour between dress parade and the next formation. The result of this was that the soldier had no time to make a call on his sweetheart or to visit the village near the garrison. Secretary Proctor issued an order doing away with compulsory attendance at tattoo and substituted therefor a rule that the men must be in quarters at 11 o'clock at the latest. The change was a boon to the men and a service to discipline. The oldest men of the United States Army regard Redfield Proctor, now a Senator from the State of Vermont, as a sort of a godfather to the Service.—Chicago Post.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Oct. 16: Hydraulic piston brake mechanism for canon, Manuel Mondragon; gun barrel for shotguns, William L. Robedee; tent, John W. Ormsby; tent slip, John W. Steele.



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